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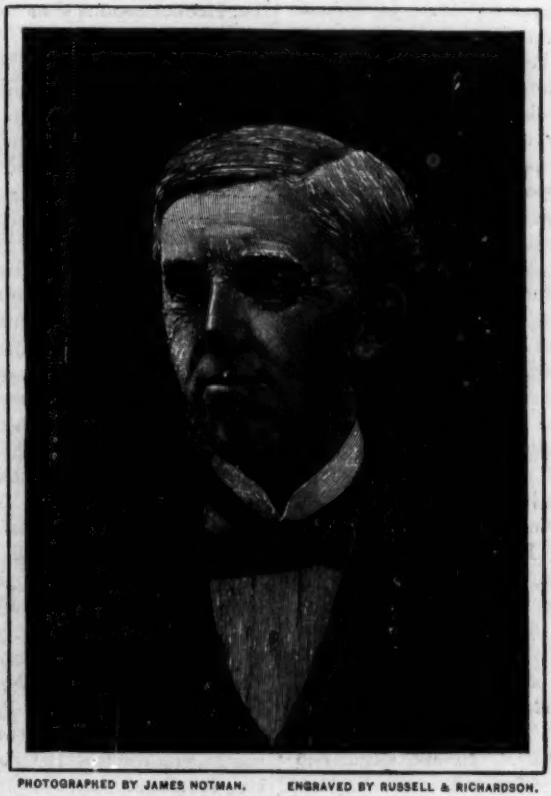

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OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

BY ARTHUR GILMAN.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is son of Abiel Holmes, D. D., for forty years pastor of the First Church in Cambridge. He was born in that city on the 29th of August, 1809, in the house still standing on the edge of the Common, into which his father moved in 1807. His early education was obtained in the Cambridge schools, and at Phillips Academy, Andover. He entered Harvard College, and graduated in the

Class of 1829, and after graduation studied law for a year at the Harvard Law School. During this time he contributed many poems to the college periodical, called the *Collegian*, among which were "The Height of the Ridiculous," "Evening, — by a Tailor," and "The Last of the Dryads." At the end of the year at the Law School, however, he turned to the study of medicine, and in the spring of 1833 went to Europe to continue his studies. His medical studies there were pursued mainly in Paris.

In the autumn of 1835 he returned to Cambridge, and in 1836 received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He practised medicine for a while in Boston, and in 1839 was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, — an appointment which he held for two years only. He then returned to his practice in Boston. On the resignation of Dr. John Collins Warren, in 1847, he was called to succeed him as Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of Harvard College, — a position which he still holds.

Dr. Holmes, as has already been said, began to print his poetry before he left college. A good deal of it was of a humorous nature. His first volume, however, was published in 1836, and contained "Poetry," a Phi Beta Kappa poem. It was followed in 1843 by "Terpsichore," in 1846 by "Urania," and in 1850 by "Astræa," all occasional poems. Since 1851 Dr. Holmes has pretty regularly contributed a class poem to the annual reunions of the Class of 1829.

In 1852, Dr. Holmes delivered a course of lectures on "The English Poets of the Nineteenth Century." He also lectured in many different cities and towns in New England and other parts of the country.

In 1857 Phillips, Sampson, & Co. proposed the establishment of a new magazine, and the editorship of it was offered to Professor James Russell Lowell. He at first declined, but finally concluded to accept the position, provided Dr. Holmes could be prevailed upon to become one of the regular contributors. To this Dr. Holmes objected, considering that his time for writing had passed, and that it was desirable that younger men should support the magazine. His objections were, however, overruled, and with the first number of the magazine he began a series of articles entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which Mr. Lowell said *made* the *Atlantic*. They were read with a great deal of interest in all parts of the country, and were so popular that Dr. Holmes continued to contribute to the *Atlantic* in the same vein.

In 1861 he wrote "The Professor's Story," which was afterwards published as a book, with the title "Elsie Venner." "The Poet's Story" followed in 1868, and was published afterwards as a volume, with the title "The Guardian Angel."

His pen had not been idle in the domain of poetry in the mean time; and in 1864 his poems, which had appeared at intervals, were collected in a volume, entitled "Songs in Many Keys." In the same year he also published a volume entitled "Soundings from the Atlantic," which gave rise to the saying that he had given the name *Atlantic* to the magazine in order that he might have at a future time a good title for a book.

In 1870 Dr. Holmes published a volume entitled "Mechanism in Thought and in Morals." His professional writings have been so far overshadowed by his poems and his prose works of a philosophic and humorous nature, that it is almost forgotten that, in 1837, he published a volume comprising three prize essays, — on "Intermittent Fever," "Neuralgia," and "The Nature of Direct Explorations in Medical Practice"; and that since that time he has written "Homœopathy and Kindred Delusions," and other very important essays of the same character. In 1861 he published a volume entitled "Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science."

Boston has long been Dr. Holmes's place of residence, but from 1849 to 1856 he had a summer home in Pittsfield, on an estate which descended to him from one of his ancestors. In a poem which he recited at Pittsfield at the time of his residence there, he thus humorously expressed the feel-

ings which he had in enjoying the freedom of the country: —

"Poor drudge of the city, how happy he feels,
With the burs on his legs and the grass at his heels!
In yonder green meadow, to memory dear,
He slaps a mosquito and brushes a tear,
The dewdrops hang round him on blossoms and shoots,
He breathes but one sigh for his youth and his boots.
There stands the old schoolhouse hard by the old church;
The tree at its side had the flavor of birch.
O, sweet were the days of his juvenile tricks,
Though the prairie of youth had so many big licks!
By the side of yon river he weeps and he slumps,
His boots fill with water as if they were pumps,
Till, sated with rapture, he steals to his bed,
With a glow in his heart and a cold in his head."

Dr. Holmes at present lives on Beacon Street (in the house numbered 296), in Boston, and from the windows of his library can distinctly be seen the tower of Memorial Hall in Cambridge, which is very near his first home.

In all of Dr. Holmes's writings his love for the place of his birth and for the College from which he graduated are marked features. Many touching verses that he has written are expressive of this feeling.

He has naturally become the poet laureate, not only of Harvard College, but of Boston. His services are called for whenever there is a demand for an occasional poem in that city, and have been when any distinguished visitor has come to Boston, from 1845, when he read a song after the dinner given to Charles Dickens by the young men of Boston, to the present moment.

His poems are marked by their humor and pathos, as well as by patriotism and earnest expression of the author's love for freedom and hatred of oppression of any kind.

One of the lyrics included in his Phi Beta Kappa poem entitled "Poetry" is remarkable, because it was circulated on hand-bills at Washington, D. C., and caused the preservation of the old vessel called "The Constitution," which the government had prepared to break up. The verses were first printed in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. They had been written by Dr. Holmes in the library of the old house, his birthplace in Cambridge, at a single heat, and their forcible and effective lines stirred the heart of the people, while they proved the power of poetry to effect an object which prose was incapable of accomplishing.

In one of Dr. Holmes's articles, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1872, he gave a most affectionate description, not only of his life in the old homestead, but of the building itself. He describes his happiness to have been born in the old house, haunted by such recollections as that was, with harmless ghosts walking its corridors, with fields of waving grass, and trees and singing birds, and that vast territory of four or five acres around it, which gave him the sense that he was born to a noble principality. He deprecates exceedingly the feeling which Americans are prone to accept, that it is not necessary to have a permanent home, and says, "We Americans are all cuckoos, we make our homes in the nests of other birds." Another touching reference to old scenes is found in one of his poems, entitled "The Opening of the Piano." He says: —

"In the little southern parlor of the house you may have seen,
With the gambrel-roof and the gable looking westward to the green,
At the side toward the sunset, with the window on its right,
Stood the London-made piano I am dreaming of to-night.

"Ah me! how I remember the evening when it came!
What a cry of eager voices, what a group of cheeks in flame,
When the wondrous box was opened, that had come from over seas,
With its smell of mastic varnish, and its flash of ivory keys!

"Then the children all grew fretful in the restlessness of joy,
For the boy would push his sister and the sister crowd the boy,
Till the father asked for quiet in his grave paternal way,
But the mother hushed the tumult with the words, 'Now, Mary, play.'"

The Clementi piano, that had been made for the family, was a wonder in those days; and the poem introduces us into the family

circle, and exhibits the pathos which runs through all of Dr. Holmes's verses.

When the country was entering upon the throes of civil war, Dr. Holmes showed the kindliness of his spirit in some verses which he contributed to the *Atlantic*, for May, 1861, entitled "Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline." He begins: —

"She has gone, — she has left us in passion and pride, —
Our stormy-browed sister, so long at our side!
She has torn her own star from our firmament's glow,
And turned on her brother the face of a foe!"

After expressing the sympathies that have existed between the South and the North, and the hope inspired by the "Star-flowering Banner," he closes with the following touching words: —

"Go, then, our rash sister! afar and aloof,
Run wild in the sunshine away from our roof;
But when your heart aches and your feet have grown sore,
Remember the pathway that leads to our door!"

Thoroughly patriotic, Dr. Holmes was not tainted by the unlovely spirit of hatred for the Secessionists. He wrote "A Voice of the Loyal North," for the National Fast of January, 1861, the "International Ode," which was sung in unison by twelve hundred children of the Boston Public Schools, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, "Freedom our Queen," the "Army Hymn," "The Flower of Liberty," and other stirring pieces, but all of them express his natural kindliness. There was, however, biting sarcasm in "The Sweet Little Man," dedicated to the "Stay-at-Home Rangers," which closes with this stanza: —

"Now then, nine cheers for the Stay-at-home Ranger,
Blow the great fish-horn and beat the big pan!
First in the field that is farthest from danger,
Take your white-feather plume, sweet little man!"

A very interesting specimen of the delicate humor of Dr. Holmes's verse is found in a poem which he published in the *Atlantic* for January, 1878, entitled "My Aviary," in which he imagines himself gazing over the Charles River from the oriel window of his library, and watching the sea-fowl as they fly over the water. There is one of the birds of which he desired to say to his reader that it is not worth shooting; and in the verse he takes the opportunity, when the bird is making a dive, to give expression to this fact, in order to do it without making a derogatory remark in the presence of the fowl.

"And while he 's under — just about a minute —
I take advantage of the fact to say
His fishy carcass has no virtue in it
The gunning idiot's worthless hire to pay."

It is difficult to think of Dr. Holmes as an old man, and yet he talked of himself twenty-five years ago as past the productive period, and at first declined to take up his pen at the suggestion of Mr. Lowell; but now, as he looks backward, he finds that he had more left to say than he was aware of. He found writing pleasant and readers kindly disposed, and recalls his long connection with the *Atlantic Monthly* with unmingled pleasure.

Since the publication of "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," Dr. Holmes has published three volumes. In 1874 his poems which had been contributed to magazines were collected in a volume entitled "Songs of Many Seasons." In 1878 he published a memorial of his old friend, John Lothrop Motley. In 1880 appeared "The Iron Gate, and other Poems," a volume which received its title from that of the verses which he read on the occasion of the breakfast that was given him by the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, at the Hotel Brunswick, in honor of his seventieth birthday. In the volume was included also the inimitable poem entitled "The Schoolboy," written for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Phillips Academy at Andover, at which he had been a student.

The time has not yet come to write the biography of Dr. Holmes, and this imperfect outline of his life and works is but a memorandum that may in some sort satisfy the desire of his numerous admirers to bear in mind the progress of his genius. May he long live to postpone the possibility of a more thorough record of his achievements!

THE REVOLUTION OF 1688 IN BOSTON.

BY JOHN FISKE.

THE four years from 1684 to 1688 were the darkest years in all the history of New England. Massachusetts, though she was not lacking in the spirit, had not as yet the power to beard the tyrant as she did so successfully eighty years later, under the glorious leadership of Samuel Adams (H. U. 1740). Her attitude toward the Stuart kings had always been haughty and defiant enough, but when, in October, 1684, a little more than three months before the death of Charles II., her charter was abrogated by order of the Court of Chancery, there seemed to be nothing to do, for the time being, but to submit, and await the course of events. To appreciate the full force of this terrible blow aimed at the liberties of our forefathers, we must pause for a moment and bethink ourselves what it involved. The right to the soil of North America had been regarded in England, on the strength of the discoveries of the Cabots, as an appurtenance to the crown of Henry VII., — as something which descended from father to son, like the palace at Hampton Court or the castle at Windsor, but which the sovereign might alienate by his voluntary act, just as he might sell or give away a piece of his royal domain in England. Over this vast territory Parliament was supposed to exercise no authority, and the rights of Englishmen settled there had theoretically no security save in the provisions of the various charters by which the crown had delegated its authority to individual proprietors or to private companies. It was on the charter granted by James I. to the Company of Massachusetts Bay that not only the cherished political and ecclesiastical institutions of the Colony, but even the titles of individuals to their lands and houses, were founded. By the abrogation of the charter, all rights and immunities that had been based upon it were at once swept away, and every rood of the soil of Massachusetts became the personal property of the Stuart king, who might, if he should possess the will and the power, turn out all the present occupants, or otherwise deal with them as trespassers. Such at least was the theory of Charles II., who, after his successful assaults upon boroughs and corporations in England, and after his judicial murders of Russell and Sydney, began to feel that he might now safely renew the attempts of his father to rule over Englishmen despotically. To show that he intended to carry out his designs upon Massachusetts with no gentle hand, he appointed as Governor of the Province the brutal Percy Kirke, — the same Kirke whose doings in the southwest of England the following summer, in company with Scroggs and Jeffreys, make up one of the most shameful and horrible chapters in modern history. The death of Charles in February, 1685, and the events attending the accession of his equally infamous and far more stupid brother, delayed the coming of Kirke until he had had an opportunity of giving such signal proofs of his wickedness that James made up his mind that it would never do to spare such an exemplary villain from his own personal service in England. So James, turning it over in his mind who might be the next sorriest knave at his disposal for wreaking his evil will upon America, bethought himself of Sir Edmund Andros, who was sent over in December, 1686, the place being occupied for a few months in the interim by the New England renegade, Joseph Dudley (H. U. 1665).

On Dudley's arrival, in May, 1685, the Rev. Mr. Ratcliffe, a clergyman of the Church of England, requested the use of one of the three meeting-houses for the purpose of conducting the Episcopal service. As Dr. Palfrey observes, "if the demand had been for the use of the building for a mass, or for a carriage-house for Juggernaut, it could scarcely have been more offensive"

to the people. The request was refused, and he was told he might hold his meetings, if he liked, in the east end of the town-house, — a building that stood upon the site now occupied by the Old State House, at the head of State Street. When Andros arrived he made a formal demand for the use of one of the meeting-houses. The demand having been firmly withstood, at last, on the 25th of March, 1687, the Governor sent peremptory orders to the sexton of the Old South Church to open the meeting-house and ring the bell for the Good Friday service. The sexton, Goodman Needham, was frightened into compliance with the order, and thenceforward Episcopal services were held at the Old South on Sundays and other church holidays until the overthrow of Andros, two years later.

The petty spite of the Governor toward the people whom he had been sent to maltreat and insult used here to show itself in ludicrous ways. Sir Edmund thought it a great joke to notify Mr. Willard, the pastor of the church, that he might have the use of the meeting-house at a certain specified time of day, and then to keep minister and congregation waiting for an hour or two in the street. So keenly did he relish this feeble joke that during the two years he was perpetually altering the hours of divine service for the annoyance of Mr. Willard and his people. In thus making free with other people's property, Andros was simply carrying into practice the general theory in accordance with which he was sent to govern New England. In far more serious ways he tried to carry out this theory, as in imposing arbitrary taxes, in seizing upon private estates, in encroaching upon common lands, and in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. The popular assembly was also abolished, and in October, 1687, Dudley declared in open Council that the people of New England had now no further privileges left them than not to be sold for slaves. Such a state of things, in such a community as this, could not last very long. On the 4th of April, 1689, a young man named John Winslow brought to Boston the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England. For the space of two weeks there was quiet and earnest deliberation among the outraged citizens, as the success of the Prince's enterprise was not yet regarded as certain. But all at once, on the morning of the 18th, the drums beat to arms, a signal was set up on Beacon Hill, a meeting was held at the town-house, militia began to pour in from the country, and Andros, summoned to surrender, was reduced to beseech Mr. Willard of the Old South, with Increase and Cotton Mather, and two or three other citizens, to intercede for him. The ministers declined. On the following day the Castle was surrendered, the Rose frigate riding in the harbor was seized and dismantled, and Andros was arrested as he was trying to effect his escape disguised in woman's clothes; Dudley and the other agents of tyranny were also imprisoned; and thus the revolution was accomplished here a little more quietly and speedily than in England.

In the preceding January a letter had been addressed to the New England Colonies by the Prince of Orange, enjoining it upon the colonists to bear with Andros yet a little longer, until the new government could have time to devise measures for the better administration of colonial affairs. But Increase Mather[1] (H. U. 1656) had prevented this letter from being made public. Otherwise the revolt might perhaps not have proceeded quite so smoothly. But within five weeks from the imprisonment of Andros, the men of New England were directed to proclaim King William and Queen Mary, which was duly done amid such rejoicings as Boston had never seen before; and free government was at last restored to New England.

[1] INCREASE MATHER at the time of this revolt was President of Harvard College, and was the first native American who held that office. He was elected in 1685, and continued till 1701. In 1692, the "*University* (as *now* it was) thought it their Duty to Present unto their President, a *Diploma* for a Doctorate, under their *Seal*, with the Hands of the Fellows annexed; . . . being the *First* and the *Sole* Instance of such a Thing done in the whole English *America*."

EXTENSION OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

THE growth of the Signal Service in popular estimation has been very marked during the past ten years; for this service is a branch of applied science that appeals to every one. The observations in meteorology which were formerly carried on at nearly every American college, in connection with astronomical observatories, have been for the most part discontinued; since local observations, however industriously made, are far less valuable than observations taken simultaneously at a large number of stations. The Signal Service thus appears to have relieved the scientific department of colleges from the necessity of a certain class of meteorological observations, and to have left to them problems which are more rigidly scientific, and which require more delicate apparatus than can be provided at signal-service stations.

There are directions, however, in which the universities can aid in the extension of the Signal Service. Very little is known in regard to the electrical state of the atmosphere; and no systematic observations of it are taken in America. It is well known that northwest winds along our Northern coast are usually accompanied by a positive charge of the atmosphere, and east winds by a negative charge, or the absence of any appreciable charge. The coming of these winds can be predicted to a certain extent by observations on the electricity of the air. The approach of thunder-storms is also heralded in a clear sky by the delicate instruments which have been lately constructed.

Since our knowledge of meteorological phenomena depends upon simultaneous observations extended over large areas, a number of stations for observing the electrical state of the air should be established in connection with the Signal Service. The practical difficulties, however, in establishing such stations are great. Each station would require an original outlay of not far from $1,000, and the salary of an observer must make part of the yearly expense of the station. This observer must be an experienced man, of a higher grade than the assistants in an ordinary meteorological station. The original outlay of $1,000 would include a modern electrometer with a photographic self-registering attachment, which would give the electrical state of the air at every instant. In view of the large expense for equipping and maintaining such electrical stations, it is not probable that the Signal Service will establish them, until it has been shown that the observations from such stations possess great importance to commerce and agriculture.

By a simple plan of co-operation with the Signal Service, Harvard University, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton Colleges, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Johns Hopkins University could enable the United States government to try the experiment of establishing electrical stations with the minimum of expense. The expense of erecting suitable buildings and of providing experienced observers could be greatly diminished if each institution would furnish observers and suitable rooms. These institutions form a cordon of nearly a thousand miles along the Atlantic coast where commerce is most active. It is probable that they would be relieved of the routine work necessary for simultaneous observations on the electrical state of the air, when it had been shown that such observations are valuable from a commercial point of view; for as soon as the universities have performed their high function of leading in scientific inquiry, and the results affect the daily pursuits of mankind, new observations in meteorology, which require special scientific inquiry in physical laboratories, should lead the Signal Service to again extend its observations.

I have taken the subject of simultaneous observations upon the electrical state of the air to illustrate the text that the universities have a duty to perform in leading the Signal Service to extend its inquiry into the laws of nature which affect the daily avocations of humanity. With each scientific discovery the demands of mankind upon scientific men and scientific laboratories become more inexorable. Science puts dynamite into the hands of villains to blow up buildings or railway trains, it is said; but since dynamite is a result of scientific investigations, we must regard it as one of the links in the chain of progress, and look to progress in science for protection. Thus it is that the scale upon which modern physical investigations are conducted continually outgrows popular conceptions, and it is the duty of a professor of physics, not only to teach what has been done, but to make the needs which are essential to the progress of science, and therefore to humanity, known to the general public.

THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE admirable Act of 1865 in relation to the Board of Overseers limited the right of suffrage to Bachelors of Arts of five years' standing, Masters of Arts, and persons who had received some honorary degree. To make a precise enumeration of the persons who under this act possessed the right of suffrage at the last Commencement, or at any particular time, would be a long and difficult task; but the approximate number of possible voters in June, 1880, can be readily obtained with an accuracy quite sufficient for my present purpose from the Quinquennial Catalogue which was then issued. It was as follows: —

Surviving Bachelors of Arts (not including the Class of 1880)	3574
Deduct the Classes of 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879 (survivors)	637
A.B. voters	2937
Honorary degree voters	142
Ph.D. or A.M. voters (not Harvard A.B.'s)	10
Total constituency, 1880	3089

The act prescribed, however, that the voter must personally cast his vote in Cambridge on Commencement Day, no proxies being allowed. This wise but very restrictive provision has the effect to reduce the number of votes cast to a small fraction of the number of possible voters. The following table shows the number of votes cast for the candidate who received the highest number of votes in every year since the election was placed in the hands of the Alumni.

VOTES CAST FOR THE LEADING CANDIDATE.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1866.	438.	1871.	392.	1876.	449.
1867.	372.	1872.	371.	1877.	501.
1868.	356.	1873.	375.	1878.	587.
1869.	494.	1874.	494.	1879.	680.
1870.	414.	1875.	454.	1880.	459.

In 1865 the exclusion of the graduates of the Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Science from all participation in the election of the Overseers could be readily explained and justified. The College was the only department which refused to admit uneducated persons, enforced upon its students a long residence in common, and offered some reasonable guarantee that most of its graduates were educated men. At that time the Divinity School gave no degree and held no examinations; the Law School held no examinations, either for admission or graduation, and its prescribed period of residence for the degree was eighteen months; the Medical School set no examination for admission, and its examination for graduation was scarcely more than a form; and in the Scientific School there were no requisitions for admission except some elementary mathematics in the engineering department, and the studies of the School were highly

specialized. Under these circumstances it seemed natural and proper that the graduates of these Schools should not be placed on an equality with the graduates of the College in exercising such control over the University as the power of electing the Overseers gives. Within the past ten years, however, the professional schools have undergone such transformations, that many of the differences between them and the College, which were so striking in 1865, no longer exist. Thus every department of the University, except the Dental School and the Bussey Institution, now has an effective examination for admission; every department except the Dental School has a course of study covering at least three years; and every department gives its degree only upon thorough examination. Moreover, the student life in common exists in the professional schools to a much higher degree than formerly, and an admirable spirit of strenuous work pervades them all. Finally, the interest which the recent graduates of the professional schools feel in the University and its management is quite as strong as that of the graduates of the College, and is quite as likely to be productive of good to the institution.

I believe it is time to consider whether the constituency of the Board of Overseers ought not to be enlarged so as to include all persons who have received a degree from the University, the five years' limitation being applied to all except honorary degrees. An enlargement of the franchise seems to promise certain clear advantages, — such as a better security against the pettiness of cliques, the exclusiveness of sects, or the passions of parties, a broader basis of sympathy and good-will, and a wider representation among the voters of the various intellectual pursuits and of the different parts of the country. It would also be a just and timely recognition of the dignity and worth of the professional departments. To offset these prospective advantages is the chance that the enlarged constituency may not prove as intelligent, interested, or high-minded as the present one. This chance seems to me too small to take into practical account.

The numerical effects upon the constituency of such a change in the Act of 1865 are approximately exhibited in the following table: —

Surviving graduates of the Divinity School	300	
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876–79	18	
D. B. voters		282
Surviving LL.B.'s	1675	
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876–79	161	
LL.B. voters		1514
Surviving M.D.'s	1706	
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876–79	211	
M.D. voters		1495
Surviving D.M.D.'s	84	
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876–79	29	
D.M.D. voters		55
Surviving S.B.'s	177	
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876–79	12	
S.B. voters		165
Surviving C.E.'s and M.E.'s	22	
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876–79	14	
C.E. and M.E. voters		8
Surviving S.D.'s (not Harvard S.B.'s)	3	
Deduct surviving graduates of 1876–79	3	
S.D. voters		0
Total		3519

From this total about one fifth must be deducted to allow for Harvard Bachelors of Arts whose names stand in the Quinquennial under the schools in which they subsequently took a professional degree. This rough allowance being made, it appears that the proposed change in the Act of 1865 would nearly double the present constituency of the Board of Overseers. The change in the act would also work, in all probability, a corresponding change in the constitution of the Association of the Alumni.

If this change in the constituency seemed inexpediently sudden and comprehensive, limitations would be easy to devise. Thus the franchise might be conferred only on graduates of the Schools since 1870 or 1875; or the enlargement might date from the passage of the new act, so that earlier graduates would not be enfranchised at all.

REV. EDWARD ABIEL WASHBURN, D. D.

BY REV. EDWARD A. RENOUF.[1]

MANY, if not most men, at the age of threescore, aim to contract their plans, to finish what they have begun, and not to attempt new enterprises. The views and purposes of the subject of this sketch were quite different.

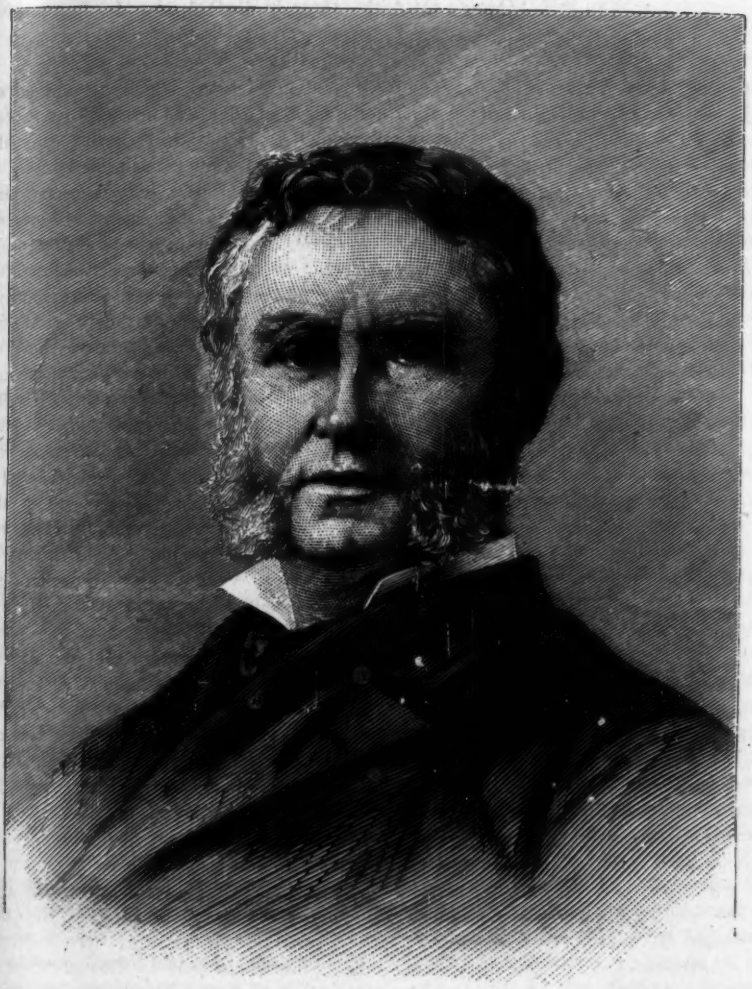
Edward Abiel Washburn was born in Boston, April 16, 1819. It is believed that his early training was in the grammar schools, though his acquaintance was not made by the writer till 1830, when both were members of the Boston Latin School. Frederick P. Leverett (1821) was then Principal, but he was succeeded during our membership by Charles K. Dillaway (1825). Edward was the only son of his father, Abiel Washburn, a Boston merchant, a man naturally ambitious, and proud of his son and three daughters. The mother, a member of the Tucker family, to which the first wife of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1821) belonged, was a prudent and sagacious woman, from whom her son undoubtedly derived his remarkable insight of character.

Although fifty years ago the early volumes of the Waverley Novels had long ceased to be new works, the publication of the later volumes, still going on, gave a freshness to all. In our boyish play, we would often enact, somewhat rudely, the stirring scenes of "Ivanhoe." All that was generous and noble in the past was fully appreciated by the youth, whose constantly expanding intellect guarded him from all extravagances.

It is hardly necessary to state that young Washburn obtained one of the Franklin medals, as our class was leaving the Latin School, not alone by the decision of the committee, but quite as much by the unspoken concurrence of his classmates. His course in Harvard, which he entered with the Class of 1838, was marked by no special incidents. His "forte," at this early day, was evidently intellectual philosophy, although he excelled in the classics and maintained a good position as regards scientific studies. It was a time when the utterances of Carlyle and Emerson were attracting attention, and Boston audiences were shortly to greet the latter by crowding the Masonic Temple to listen to his lectures. Such was the enthusiasm of the times that quite a party of students, led by Washburn, walked to Concord early one midsummer's day to spend some hours with Mr. Emerson; and the young men thought themselves well repaid when, returning as they went, they reached their rooms at midnight. The order of exercises for Commencement, August 29, 1838, gives "A Dissertation, 'The Sensibility which terminates in Imagination,' Edward Abiel Washburn, Boston."

The time had come for the practical consideration of the question, "What career in life shall I enter?" The Washburn family, originally of English descent, had come from Middleboro', in the limits of the Old Colony, to Boston. They had connected themselves as Trinitarian Congregationalists with the society worshipping in Park Street, which had then hardly passed the period of its vigorous youth. It was a season of warm polemics in religion and theology, the names of Channing, Gannett, and Lyman Beecher being household words. Thoughtful young men having the ministry in view, if not too cruelly pressed by narrow circumstances, deemed it incumbent upon them to pause, and look around the field of intellectual strife, before committing themselves to one

[1] For my facts and figures, and several of the later incidents of Dr. Washburn's life, I am indebted to a biographical sketch, written by Rev. B. F. DaCosta, entitled, "In Memoriam," prefixed to an edition of Dr. Washburn's book, "The Social Law of God," published by Thomas Whittaker. In the opinion of Dr. W.'s family, it is the most accurate and comprehensive notice of the facts of his life that has yet appeared.



FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY."

Very cordially yours,

E. B. Washburn.

side or the other. Soon after graduating, Mr. Washburn, in company with a classmate, started for Burlington, Vt., where he devoted his time chiefly to the writings of Coleridge and the German philosophers. The opportunities of the young graduates may be judged by the fact that they were in daily intercourse with such men as President James Marsh, the then well-known editor of Coleridge's works, George P. Marsh (LL.D. 1859), always an accomplished scholar, at present and for some time past United States Minister in Italy, and the Rev. Dr. George G. Ingersoll (1810). It was after such preparation that, in company with several former college classmates, Mr. Washburn entered Andover Theological Seminary, in 1839.

No test for admission being required save belief in God and the Scriptures, considerable religious diversity was found within the walls. There being several students who had no intention of entering the Congregationalist ministry, creeds and forms of church government were very freely discussed. The genial characters of Professors Stuart, B. B. Edwards, and Edwards A. Park (D.D. 1844), with their scholarly acquirements, were always gratefully remembered. The next year, as was not uncommon amongst the divinity students of that day, was spent in the New Haven Theological School, in attendance upon the lectures of the Rev. Dr. N. W. Taylor, Dr. Leonard Bacon being then in his prime. Before returning to Andover next year, Mr. Washburn was admitted to preach by the Worcester Association as a licentiate of the Congregational Church. He accepted few engagements to preach this year, devoting his time to philosophical and professional studies.

Intimate friends had long before told Mr. Washburn that his home must be in the Episcopal Church. In reply he had alleged, as the only weighty objection, his apprehension that the power and prerogatives of bishops were not sufficiently counterbalanced in the church organization. An experience of a little more than a year convinced him of the propriety of a change. Of this portion of his life he always spoke pleasantly. His candidacy for orders was spent in Georgia, where his relations with Bishop Stephen Elliot were long kindly remembered. July 12, 1844, he was ordained deacon, taking charge of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, Mass., where he has always been remembered affectionately for his diligence and good parish work. He continued in this position till 1851, when he resigned, and went abroad, visiting Egypt, Palestine, India, and China. One object of this extended trip was to see his eldest sister, who several years before had married an American gentleman engaged in the China trade.

We must pass over with more brevity the remaining events of Mr. Washburn's life, which were, for a large part, beyond the limits of personal knowledge. From remarks occasionally dropped, it is believed that he travelled mostly overland from India to Palestine, a rough and toilsome journey, according well with his native fearlessness. Returning in 1853, he was at once called to St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn. June 16 of this year he was married, in Washington, D. C., to Frances H. Lindsly, eldest daughter of Dr. Lindsly. While at Hartford he often visited the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Conn., as lecturer on Ecclesiastical Polity; and English literature was also, as is believed, the subject of a course of lectures delivered in Trinity College, from which institution he received, in 1860, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1862 Dr. Washburn was called to the rectorship of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, Penn., and in 1865 he was invited, as the successor of Rev. Dr. Coxe, to the rectorship of Calvary Church, in New York City, his predecessor having become assistant Bishop of Western New York. At this post he continued till the end of his life. In two distinct spheres, rarely occupied with high distinction by one person, Dr. Washburn excelled, — that of pulpit eloquence and accurate philosophical study. He was heard with great pleasure and satisfaction on popular themes, where by his racy eloquence men's hearts were touched, and their minds, not needing to be changed, were instructed. Among the many who can

do the same he stood high. Stronger still was he as an advocate of a cause, it might be unpopular, it might be as yet unacknowledged, because the prudent people were not sure that it was safe. The stranger present perhaps thought the speaker severe as he denounced some policy appearing to him low and mean, because the real kindness and generosity habitual in the orator were unknown to him. Descanting upon one class of pulpit topics Dr. Washburn stood unrivalled, in exhibiting the perfect harmony subsisting between the truths of Christianity and the highest expressions of modern thought. On such occasions Dr. Washburn was listened to by the best minds in New York, — the ablest lawyers and other professional men quite capable of following a close argument. Some, competent to speak on such questions, while they leave their hearers impressed with the fact of their careful preparation for the special topic before them, also convince them that they have done their best, and have no more to say. With Dr. Washburn there was no cramming for the occasion, which gave him the opportunity to use the study of years, matured by much reflection. All who heard him well knew that, if called upon again, he could have furnished fresh arguments and illustrations in support of his leading views, with no more apparent labor than before. There was always at his command a wealth of resource which gave his hearers confidence in him. His profound scholarship was well known to the conductors of our best reviews, who would have been glad if his engagements had permitted him to be a more frequent contributor to their pages. The shelves of Dr. Washburn's library, as he himself said, were the history of his literary life. He did not choose the books "indispensable to a scholar's or clergyman's library," but those which illustrated the subject he had in hand at the time. Those stood by themselves, and of course were the best of their kind. As you looked over them, in connection with what you might know of his thorough method of handling, you saw how conscientiously his study was employed, and your confidence in his thorough mastery of the subjects he discussed was unbounded.

His natural eloquence was heightened by a graceful presence and a good voice, which in his animation became musical and commanding, and also wonderfully expressive of every mood of the speaker. Distrusting the partiality of long friendship, the opinions of persons nowise sympathetic, expressed since his death, may well be received. Says a young clergyman accustomed to hear our most celebrated orators: "I happened to hear Dr. Washburn address the Evangelical Alliance. I was utterly opposed to his views, and I had always believed that no man's eloquence could sway me in opposition to my convictions. But before he had finished, his eloquence had utterly carried me away. For no one could hear this man, and not believe that he was perfectly true and honest."

There are some who shelter themselves behind the example of men of genius in neglect of common affairs, and consequently of others' interests. The life of Dr. Washburn affords to such but cold comfort. In the highest sense unworldly, he did not think it beneath him to regard the comfort and modest independence of old age, should that be vouchsafed him. In his youth and early manhood his friends thought him in this respect rather wanting, and he knew they thought so. Maturer years brought with them a better way of thinking, developing likewise considerable executive power, formerly unsuspected. Although a natural leader of men, he was aware, for various causes, that he could never attain that official position in the Church which those confessedly his inferiors might yet grace. And while he would have brought to that position singular gifts and graces, it is by no means certain that he would have done better work for mankind than he actually accomplished. As a young man, Dr. Washburn was fond of repeating passages from Milton's "Areopagitica," with which he was in sympathy all his life. With her natural conservatism and wise organization, he thought that the Episcopal Church could well afford to be free, without the least danger to her foundations. While very

broad in his habits of thought, and quite ready to see much truth in views he could not himself hold, he was no radical, sedulously maintaining the foundations of his Church, and everything necessary for her organization and work, including always the graces of her culture. To what has been already said respecting his habits and life work, but few words need be added in illustration of his character. Perfect truth was its foundation. As regards persons or opinions, you could tell how he stood, sometimes, before he opened his mouth. Add to this perfect fearlessness and very great earnestness, and you have Dr. Washburn as he stood before the world, an able combatant for the truth. But those who better knew the man were charmed with his loving and kindly nature, tempering in its practical application the fervent zeal with which he struggled for the right. Unlike many noted men of letters, his quick observation of common things brought him into affectionate sympathy with people to whom these things were all. He gained the love of those quite unable to appreciate his mental power. His frequent and extensive journeys, which were in his later years required by his health, contributed to the development of this gift. And his happy union of gentleness and strength secured the respect and admiration of those from whom he widely differed.

The life of Dr. Washburn was a brilliant and happy one, with fewer vexations and disappointments than befall most men. As years rolled on, he thought more and more of the friends and scenes of his youth, and delighted to renew those old intimacies which distance and absorbing occupations had not permitted him to maintain as he wished. With all his power and reputation as a preacher, it was his deliberate purpose shortly to retire from his post as a parish minister. He felt it his duty to produce something which might be more permanently useful than even the carefully studied papers he wrote for the Reviews. Within a few months of his death he was actually looking for a retreat which might become the home of his latter days, and he believed he had found such a spot near New York. He hoped and trusted that perhaps ten years of life might be granted him, to complete some work he had proposed for himself.

But little need be added to complete the record of his life. In 1871 he was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, and in 1872 he visited Spain, in company with Professor C. M. Butler, a journey which, congenial to his cultivated literary tastes, was peculiarly agreeable to him. In 1873 he attended the sessions of the Alliance in New York, and in 1879 he visited Basle, as a delegate to that body. In the summer of 1880 he travelled on horseback in Virginia and North Carolina, without obtaining the relief his health demanded.

Dr. Washburn while in the East, in his early manhood, had contracted a disease, the gravity of which, in his natural buoyancy of temper, he had underrated. His robust constitution and careful manner of living kept the enemy at bay for more than twenty-five years. But of late his friends felt more anxiety for him than he himself entertained. Failing rapidly as winter approached, he preached for the last time the Sunday before Christmas, "and never better," as an accustomed hearer phrased it. The last occasion of his handling pen and ink was furnished by his benevolent act to an old friend and classmate who has recently followed him to "the silent land." Dr. Washburn died on Feb. 2, 1881, calm, resigned, and quite ready to meet his great change. He had been in life as poets painted him, a king in thought, a true crusader, and his end was in faith and peace.

Dr. Washburn was a member of the American Branch of the Committee on Biblical Revision. No work in which he was ever engaged could have interested him more.

The Church Congress, now so interesting a feature in the Episcopal Church, was largely, if not chiefly, due to him. He published but one volume, "The Social Law of God, — Sermons on the Ten Commandments." In connection with the Rev. Dr. Harwood, he translated and supplemented that part of Dr. Schaff's edition of Lange's

Commentary referring to the Pastoral Epistles. He contributed also an article on the Anglican Church to Dr. Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom." Dr. Washburn read two papers before the Evangelical Alliance, one on "Reason and Faith," the other on "Socialism." In the *International Review* appeared his article on "The Conflict of Religion and Science," and in the *Princeton Review* another on "The Aim and Influence of Modern Biblical Criticism." He wrote often for the Church press, and frequently appeared before collegiate and scientific societies. He seems to have lost no opportunity of aiding thoughtful scholars, which his professional engagements permitted him to improve.

His Church has lost its most distinguished scholar and a great divine. Our whole country has parted with a citizen sympathizing with every true reform, and doing what he could to aid it.

THE VALUE OF UNIVERSITY RECORDS.

BY PROFESSOR NATHANIEL S. SHALER.

UNIVERSITIES are the most interesting products of our modern civilization. In them we have the most permanent products of our societies; governments are less enduring, and religious systems alone exceed them in the power to survive the changes of time. It seems to me that we may fairly hope that society will have a peculiar profit from the continuous thread which universities send through its life. It may well be that in its universities it will find the citadels wherein its most precious traditions can be protected from the accidents that social and governmental changes are sure to bring about. It needs no great knowledge of English history to see that the peculiar unity and continuity of that history is in some degree attributable to the singular strength and conservatism of its great schools at Oxford and Cambridge. America even more than the Old World needs the conservative effect of old institutions, — of organizations strong enough to keep the ancient good when the brooms of innovation sweep the old away.

To gain the strength that will make our universities potent elements in the system of the state, they must be careful so to organize themselves that they may cause their life to be as strong and connected as possible. The men who give them their life of to-day should strive to understand the work of their predecessors, and to hand down to those who take their place a clear sense of their motives and experiences.

So far little or no care has been given to this task in this University. What records remain are very scanty, and do not seem to show us much of the motives or efforts of bygone days. I have had several experiences in these defects in this institution, which may fairly claim to have been as careful of its past as any other in the land. Of these instances I shall select but two, one concerning a notable man whose memory has been neglected, the other relating to a matter of university policy of the utmost moment.

The forgotten man is John Winthrop, the first Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. Ten years ago I accidentally found a little book by this John Winthrop concerning the earthquake of 1755. On reading it I found that to him belonged of right the credit of having founded the science of seismology, for he first applied computation methods to the investigation of earthquake shocks. I had then been about the University for twelve years, and had never heard his name. I was curious to see how much others knew, and questioned scores of people in Cambridge concerning him. I found but three who recollected that such a person had ever lived, and these could tell me little about him of any real moment. A few papers in the American Academy Me-

moirs and the Philosophical Transactions, the fact that he was a member of the Governor's Council and a *great don*, as the English would say, is all I have ever been able to find out about him. Even the site of his house, which, from the description he gives of the effect of the earthquake upon it, I greatly desired to find, I have never been able to determine. Thus within a century a great man, the teacher of Rumford, and we may fairly say the founder of a science, has faded almost out of memory in the institution where he should have been treasured as an ornament.

The other instance is of a different sort, though even as surprising. We all know how much change has been made in the system of teaching within the College through the replacement of required work by electives. I thought I had heard all that could be said for or against this change; but behold, within a month, in a French journal of education I found, in an article by Professor Jacquinot, the statement that thirty years or more ago a plan of elective studies was tried for a term of years, and afterwards abandoned. Undoubtedly there are many persons who remembered this experiment, and could have given something of its history, but the fact that it has found no distinct place in the debates concerning the elective system shows that it had been generally forgotten.

It seems to me that these instances are sufficient to show that the bond between the present and the past life of the University is weaker than it should be. If we look to our great schools for the husbanding of educational traditions, this weakness is a matter for grave consideration. With this thought in mind I have watched with great interest the experiment that has been made in *The Harvard Register*, and I hope to see the lessons that may be derived from it made profitable for the future. I believe it is the general opinion of all who have watched the matter in this paper, that the life of such a school as Harvard deserves a careful record, and it is also clear that this record will interest the outside world. As the result of this experiment I hope the University will itself undertake a system of publication which may serve the same purpose in a more careful way than is possible in a non-official magazine.

A system of university records should, it seems to me, provide for the following results. First, the journals of its various departments should as far as possible give to the world the work of its scholars in their several walks. This part of the plan is now well under way, for the Museum of Zoölogy, the Observatory, and the Bussey Institution are now publishing bulletins and memoirs. Secondly, there should be some journal to give a detailed record of all the work done in the several faculties, and also provide a place for memoirs on university education and debates on university administration. Thirdly, there should be in this journal, or in a more popular form, a record of the life of the part of the University — by far its greater part indeed — that is at work in the outer world. We must not lose sight of the fact that the best part of the University is not within its walls, but in the life of the nation. The eight thousand living graduates should feel that those who maintain the localized life of the University look to them to support and extend its fame and usefulness. Every good piece of work they do should be welcomed by the University and treasured in its records. This University did a very wise thing in separating itself from the political government of the State, and founding itself upon its graduates: to get the profit of the change it must take care to bind itself firmly to them. There is no other way of doing this save by uniting the life within the University halls as closely as possible with the life of its graduates in the outer world.

Such a system of records would thus accomplish a double object. It would link the past and the present, and it would help to bind the graduates of the University more intimately together.

It seems to me that *The Harvard Register* has done a very good work for the University by showing that such a task is worth the doing, and that it can be done in a way to interest the outer world.

THE CALIFORNIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BY PROFESSOR JOSIAH D. WHITNEY.

FOR something over ten years a scientific work of considerable magnitude has been carried on at Cambridge, which would be considered by some as more properly having its headquarters on the other side of the continent, at Sacramento or San Francisco. The Geological Survey of California was begun in the autumn of 1860, with a small appropriation of money, but a very comprehensive plan; the work, as ordered by the Legislature, calling for a complete topographical, geological, and natural history survey of an area about twenty times as large as the State of Massachusetts, about fourteen fifteenths of which are covered by mountain ranges, of which, in 1860, hardly anything was known in detail or with any approach to accuracy. Eight years of hard work followed, during which in all about two thirds as much was expended as Congress has since appropriated for a single year's prosecution of one of the various surveys carried on in the Western region, under national authority. At this time two royal octavo volumes, one of Geology and one of Palæontology, had been published, — together with a topographical map, in two sheets, of an area about as large as the State of Connecticut, covering the region adjacent to the Bay of San Francisco, and dwelt upon by more than half the population of the State. Much other work was in various stages of preparation. In the mean time, however, it had become evident to certain leading men in the State, that the State survey could not be used as a tool for the purpose of aiding the sale, in the Eastern States or in Europe, of doubtful or worthless mining property at high prices. The stoppage of the work was therefore determined on, and this was effected in the spring of 1868, not by any positive action on the part of the Legislature, but simply by withholding an appropriation. This left the State Geologist in an embarrassing condition, without authority to close up operations, and without means either to pay the debts already incurred, or to print and publish even that which was then nearly ready for the press.

At this point, the embarrassed official at the head of the survey removed to Cambridge; and, having concluded to do the best he could not to let the work of which he had been in charge die on his hands, he also decided to avail himself of the facilities which this city offers for book-making, the typographical part of the California survey having previously to this time been executed in Philadelphia, which fifteen years ago was a kind of traditional headquarters for scientific printing in this country. During the two years which followed — 1868–70 — two more volumes of the survey work were published. One, belonging to the regular series, in royal octavo, was a continuation of the palæontological series; the other, a description of the Sierra Nevada and the region adjacent to the Yosemite Valley, this latter being intended as a sort of scientific guide for travellers in California. The last-mentioned work was published in three editions, — one in quarto, with numerous photographic illustrations taken expressly for this purpose; another in small quarto, with woodcuts; and a third in 16mo, for the pocket. All were illustrated by topographical maps of the region described; and these were the first maps of this character published in the United States embracing any part of our high mountain ranges.

At the session of the California Legislature which followed this, namely, that of 1870–71, thanks exclusively to the zeal and persistence of a very influential member of that body, Edward Tompkins, an appropriation was made for resuming the work. In the bill was included the provision, however, that the State Geologist should receive

no pay for two years of work.[1] This was the last time anything was done for the survey, except to stop the work. This was formally accomplished by the Legislature of 1873–74, without providing, however, for the payment of the debts incurred in the legitimate prosecution of the survey, during the session of the Legislature, and after an examination and favorable report on the work by a joint committee appointed for that purpose. The reason for stopping the survey at this time was freely stated by various members in the debate on the subject. No serious charge was made against the State Geologist, except that he was "*running the survey*" *in the interest of Harvard College*, with which institution he had become connected during the stoppage of appropriations, and to which place he had repaired from time to time, after the resumption of the work, in order to superintend the printing and engraving necessarily done at the East. Even a proposition introduced after the passage of the bill stopping the survey, and providing for the completion of the most important portions of the topographical work, on which fully one third of the whole appropriation for the survey from the beginning had been expended, and which was five sixths advanced toward completion, failed of passage; by one vote, only, however.

Since being thus unceremoniously ejected from the State of California, with no other right or privilege left than that of paying the debts of the survey out of his own pocket, the ex-State Geologist has not been idle, nor has he thought it consistent with his ideas of propriety to allow the work which had been carried on under his direction for fourteen years to perish entirely. Permission was obtained by him from the Board of Regents of the State University to go on with the survey on his own responsibility, which, however, he would have done, at any risk or hazard, whether such permission had or had not been obtained.

[1] This, as Mr. Tompkins informed the writer, was "a punishment" for not having aided and abetted in the so-called "petroleum swindle." It was hoped, apparently, that after the infliction of this fine the State Geologist would be more amenable to *wholesome influences*.

Some friends of science in San Francisco, among whom the names of S. C. Hastings, Leland Stanford, and D. O. Mills are prominent, subscribed a sufficient sum to justify the present writer in going on with the Botany, which, thanks to the zeal of Sereno Watson, aided by Messrs. Gray, Engelmann, Brewer, Thurber, and other specialists, has recently been completed, in two volumes uniform with the other publications of the survey. This work has been pronounced by high authority the most complete one of its kind yet issued in this country.

In the department of natural history there is also now in progress the continuation of the Ornithology, of which one volume, devoted to the Land Birds of the Pacific side of the continent, had been published during the later years of the continuance of the survey. Two volumes are to be added to this portion of the series, uniform with the one already issued. These will contain a full account of the Water Birds of North America north of Mexico, by Messrs. Baird, Ridgway, and Brewer, the manuscript having been completed just before the lamented death of the last-named contributor. These volumes, like the first of the series, will be amply and beautifully illustrated by many hundred woodcuts, to be colored in the text for such as desire it, the work being in style of illustration and general get-up exactly similar to the volume devoted to the Land Birds. It is largely due to assistance from the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy that these very expensive volumes can be completed and published.

Two other volumes, and a part of a third, have also been issued by the ex-State Geologist since the stoppage of the survey. One of these is entitled "Contributions to Barometric Hypsometry: with Tables for Use in California." It contains an elaborate working over of a series of barometrical and thermometrical observations, carried on for three years at three stations in California, at various altitudes, up to 7,000 feet. The object of this work was to add precision to the determination of altitudes by means of the barometer; and the result has been

shown beyond possibility of doubt to have eliminated fully one half the uncertainty of this kind of work as carried on in California. This volume has also received abundant praise from the highest meteorological authority in Europe. Its value is largely due to the accuracy and critical acumen with which the materials were worked up, under the writer's direction, by Professor William Henry Pettee, formerly of Harvard University, and now of the University of Michigan.

A quarto volume containing about 650 pages, and many maps and illustrations, has been issued as Volume VI. of the Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. It contains an elaborate description and discussion of the phenomena of the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada, worked chiefly by the hydraulic process, with between thirty and forty plates and several large geologically colored maps. It also contains a description of the fossil plants of the same series, by Leo Lesquereux. This volume, devoted to the interesting subject of the Tertiary detrital and volcanic formations of California, was prepared by the present writer from his own notes and those of Messrs. Pettee and Goodyear, former assistants on the California survey. Professor Pettee also took the field in 1879, and devoted a considerable portion of the year 1879–80 to revising and extending his former observations, so that the volume as published contains a large amount of new matter collected since the termination of the survey.

Still another volume in quarto form is in course of publication; and, indeed, a part of it has already been issued. It may be looked upon as a supplement to the volume devoted to the gravel formation, and, when complete, will be found to contain a full discussion of the climatic conditions which prevailed over the western portion of this continent during the tertiary and recent epochs; it will also include an investigation of climatic changes generally during the later geological periods, in all parts of the world. The aim of this discussion, which, as indicated on the title-page of the volume, is based on investigations made in the North American Cordilleras, is to connect in causal sequence the more abundant rain-fall, proved in the course of the work in the Gravel Region of the Sierra Nevada to have taken place during the Tertiary epoch, with the past phase of glaciation, and the present one of desiccation, showing all these climatic changes to be manifestations of one general cause which exhibited itself during the geological ages throughout the world. This work will form the seventh volume of the Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

Other volumes and important geological maps, in continuation of the work of the California survey, are also in a more or less advanced stage of preparation, and particulars in regard to them will in due time be made public.

On the cover of the first volume of the Botany, issued a year or two after the stoppage of the survey, while the ex-State Geologist was not a little embarrassed as to how he should find the means to prosecute the somewhat arduous task of carrying on a State survey "on his own hook," will be noticed a device, with a motto which was intended to give a hint of the thorny path the present writer was about to tread, and to express the pleasure felt at the accomplishment of a part of the task before him. The emblem is a cactus-flower, a characteristic plant of Southern California, encircled by its long thorns, with the motto, "E SPINIS FLOS." On the cover of the second volume just issued, and in which the so-called "Big Tree" is described, may be noticed a cone and foliage of this monster of the vegetable creation. The reader who considers how much up to this time has been accomplished towards the completion of the long-ago-begun survey of California, as indicated in the preceding pages, will perhaps pardon the mingled touch of satisfaction at the work already done, and of anticipatory pleasure in regard to that likely to appear in the future, contained in the appended motto,

"RES TEMPORE MAGNA."

PHILLIPS ACADEMY AT ANDOVER.[1]

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

IN his recent address at the centenary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Winthrop refers to Philadelphia as the birthplace of several institutions the influence of which is enduring. Among them are the first Bible society, the first agricultural society, and the first philosophical society founded on this side the Atlantic. With Philadelphia, Andover shares the genius of creating. The first temperance society, the first missionary association, the first tract society, the first theological seminary, and the first incorporated academy in America, were established on Andover Hill.

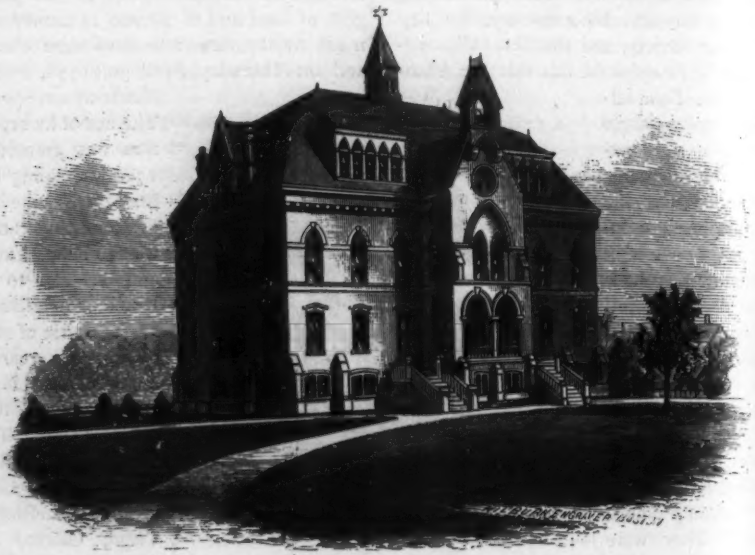
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, THE FOUNDER.

The fitting schools founded before the Revolutionary war were mainly local schools. They were supported and attended by pupils from the towns in which they were situated. The grammar schools in Cambridge, New Haven, Hartford, the Latin School in Boston, the Dummer Academy in Byfield, were not designed to educate the youth of distant places. But Phillips Academy was founded as a "free school," — a school whose privileges were not to be limited by town or state lines. Its founder was Judge Samuel Phillips, a graduate and Overseer of Harvard, for twenty years the President of the Massachusetts Senate, and at his death, in 1802, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth. He interested his father and his uncle John in his plans; gifts of land and of $8,000 in money were made by the three; trustees were chosen, and on Thursday, April 30, 1778, Phillips Academy was opened. The act of incorporation was granted in 1780, preceding by a brief interval the issue of a similar instrument to the Phillips Exeter, and one also to the Dummer Academy.

The course of study of the early years of the Academy was primarily designed to fit those pursuing it for college. It was chiefly confined to Latin, Greek, and English. Virgil, Cicero, and Sallust represented, as now, the principal Latin authors read. The Greek course was narrower, the New Testament and the Collectanea Græca Minora serving as the basis of study. The method of instruction seems to have been expressly fitted to curb scholarly enthusiasm. One who was a pupil in 1811 writes: "I well remember that the general object sought was to grind into us and ground us in a knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages.

[1] This sketch of Phillips Academy, Andover, is No. 9 in the series of sketches of "Harvard Preparatory Schools." No. 1. Phillips Exeter Academy, by Camillus G. Kidder, June, 1880. [Vol. I. No. 7.] No. 2. Roxbury Latin School, by Charles K. Dillaway, August, 1880. [Vol. II. No. 2.] No. 3. Cambridge High School, September, 1880. [Vol. II. No. 3.] Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Boston Latin School, by Henry F. Jenks, October, November, and December, 1880. [Vol. II. Nos. 4, 5, and 6.] No. 7. Round Hill School, by Henry W. Bellows, January, 1881. [Vol. III. No. 1.] No. 8. The Newton High School, by Jesse W. Fewkes, March, 1881. [Vol. III. No. 3.] All of these sketches are illustrated with wood engravings.

All other knowledge was of minor consequence, this being attained by a severe course of the most persistent gerund grinding; an exclusive memorizing, first of all, of the entire Latin or Greek Grammar, before entering upon any practical application of its forms or rules. The whole business — and it was about the same all over the land — was a melancholy misunderstanding and sorrowful misconception of the function of education." The course of study, it is needless to say, has been constantly enlarged to keep pace with the increased requirements of admission to college; and the methods of teaching have vastly improved upon those employed by Masters Pearson and Adams.



THE ACADEMY BUILDING AT ANDOVER.

Tested by their college work, the scholarly attainments of the Phillips graduates are of a high order. At Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Dartmouth, and other colleges they have for many years stood among the best scholars. But at all the colleges they have won distinction less for the quantity of their knowledge than for that *mental discipline* which it has always been one of the chief designs of the school to cultivate. Its graduates are, I am convinced, the most matured body of men entering college. This result is due to the character of the instruction, as well as to the literary, moral, and religious influences which the Academy fosters. The Philomathean Society — a literary association of the students — has had a prosperous life of nearly threescore years. The Draper prizes for "selected declamations," and the Means prizes for "original declamations," have cultivated a refined and accurate use of the mother tongue. In college its graduates have been specially distinguished by their literary work. The moral and religious influences of the school have always been excellent. "Its first and principal object," its constitution declares, "is the promotion of true piety and virtue." In the spirit of this remark, it is added that "it is expected that the master's attention to the disposition of the minds and morals of the youth under his charge will exceed every other care; well considering that, though goodness without knowledge (as it respects others) is weak and feeble, yet knowledge without goodness is dangerous; and that both united

form the noblest character and lay the surest foundation of usefulness to mankind." In accordance with these principles the school has been governed. A large proportion of the students are Christians; and the frequent prayer-meetings of the classes and of the entire body of pupils, and the meetings of its Society of Inquiry, promote the religious interests of the school.

While rich boys *would* presumably receive its instruction, it was the desire of the founders of the Academy that poor boys *could*. This desire has been realized in its history. Not a few of wealthy parentage, and more who have neither poverty nor wealth, have been its members. Special provisions are made for students who require pecuniary aid. In addition to six scholarships, recently established, and the remission of tuition fees, about fourteen hundred dollars are each year distributed among needy students. The danger that the colleges will offer beneficiary funds in too large amounts is slight; but the temptation is strong to forget that it is in his preparatory stage that the student is in deepest need of financial assistance, and his opportunities for earning money are fewest. These conditions Phillips Academy recognizes, and aids needy students of merit.

The expenses of attendance at the school are much less than in the larger number of New England colleges, and no higher than in other academies of high standing. The annual tuition fees amount to sixty dollars for each student. The cost of board and room in private families seldom either exceeds eight dollars a week, or falls below six. Eleven dormitories — wooden, three-storied, with six suites of rooms in each — are open to students, the rent of which is three dollars a term for each occupant. Those lodging in the dormitories, comprising about one third of the members of the school, board in commons at a cost of about three dollars a week. If the rooms of the dormitories were larger, and if the occupants were not obliged to care for them, it is probable that many more of the students would be glad to rent them.

Although the Academy is not so well endowed as several other similar institutions in New England, its work has seldom been directly impeded for lack of funds. The early endowments by the five men of the name of Phillips amount to sixty thousand dollars; and John C. Phillips has recently increased the debt of gratitude due the family by making a foundation for the Latin department of twenty-five thousand.

ANDOVER HILL.

George Peabody included the school among the objects of his princely benevolence, and endowed a professorship of the natural sciences. The "Peter Smith Byers foundation for the principalship," of forty thousand dollars, has just been completed, — one result of the enthusiasm aroused by the centennial anniversary. The possession, however, of these and other funds, as well as of its real estate, valued at about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, does not free the school from the necessity of depending upon tuition fees for support. These fees amount to about twelve thousand dollars annually.

To more than six thousand boys Phillips Academy has furnished the foundation of a classical education; and in her scientific department, which either fits for the Institute

of Technology and other scientific schools, or provides what is commonly known as a good English education, she has trained at least four thousand students. In this large

CECIL F. P. BANCROFT, THE PRINCIPAL.

body are many who have since graduation won distinction in literary or business employments. Sixteen college presidents and one hundred professors in either college or professional school she has helped to educate, a score of the latter belonging to Harvard. President Stearns of Amherst, Woods of Bowdoin, Durant of California University, — all members of her Class of 1822, — and Presidents Kirkland and Quincy of Harvard were her students. To Professor Short and Professor Putnam, the eminent Greek scholars; to Professor Young of Princeton, the astronomer; to Dr. Aiken, the metaphysician, also of Princeton; to Professor J. D. Whitney, of Harvard, she gave instruction. Professor H. B. Hackett and Dr. Ray Palmer, — founders of the Philomathean Society in 1825, — Nathaniel P. Willis, O. W. Holmes, and George P. Marsh were among her boys. His connection with the school in 1824–25 Dr. Holmes has sung in "The School-Boy," — a poem delivered at the centennial celebration in 1878. A large proportion of her graduates have become clergymen. Sixteen members of the Class of 1822, numbering forty-two, entered the clerical profession. Three bishops of the Episcopal Church, Howe, Stevens, and Clark, she has helped to train. She has indeed worked with the Andover Theological Seminary, of which she was not merely the precursor, but also in a sense the parent, in educating ministers.

The principals have been as follows: —

Eliphalet Pearson, LL.D.	1778–1786.	Harvard (1773).
Ebenezer Pemberton, LL.D.	1786–1793.	Princeton.
Mark Newman, A.M.	1795–1809.	Dartmouth.
John Adams, LL.D.	1810–1833.	Yale.
*Osgood Johnson, A.M.	1833–1837.	Dartmouth.
*Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D.	1837–1871.	Dartmouth.
Frederic W. Tilton, A.M.	1871–1873.	Harvard (1862).
Cecil F. P. Bancroft, Ph.D.	1873–	Dartmouth.

As Phillips Academy was the first academy incorporated in the United States, she has served as a model in the establishment of other institutions for secondary instruction. The *non sibi* displayed in its motto has been exemplified in many other schools, as well as in the character of its graduates. "That its usefulness may be so manifest as to lead the way to other establishments on the same principles," is the wish expressed in the constitution of the school. The Williston Seminary at Easthampton, founded in 1841, is planned much in accordance with the Phillips school; and its founder, Samuel Williston, and its first principal, Luther Wright, were Andover graduates. The academy opened at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and that at Hallowell, Maine, are organized in many respects on the Phillips plan. It is notorious that no Western school can claim a higher title (though the reference of the title is ambiguous) than the "Phillips Academy of the West."

THE ACADEMY SEAL.

The present principal, Cecil F. P. Bancroft, was born in 1839, and graduated at the three

* Died in office.

institutions of Appleton Academy, Dartmouth College, and Andover Theological Seminary, successively in 1856, 1860, and 1867. For the four years succeeding graduation at Dartmouth he served as the principal of Appleton Academy, and from 1867 to 1872 he was the head of the institutions at Lookout Mountain. In 1872–73 he studied in Germany, whence he was called to his present position. Able as a teacher, wise as a disciplinarian, and popular with his students, it is hoped that the term of his office may be even longer than that of Dr. Taylor.

The associate teachers, seven in number, are graduates of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Amherst. The pupils average two hundred strong, the last annual enrolment being two hundred and forty-two, representing twenty-six States and Territories of the Union, and four foreign countries, while forty-six per cent come from beyond the confines of New England.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The buildings of Phillips Academy — as distinct from those owned by the Andover Theological Seminary — comprise the Academy structure, the Gymnasium, and eleven small wooden dormitories on Andover Hill. The first, erected fifteen years ago, is of brick, with freestone trimmings, two stories in height, besides the basement. It contains a chapel, several recitation rooms, a chemical laboratory, a library room, a hall for the use of the students in their religious and other meetings, and a large hall on the fourth floor. The Gymnasium, also of brick, is well supplied with the customary apparatus, and is generally used by the students. In 1875 a handsome chapel for Sunday worship was erected for the joint use of the Academy and the Theological Seminary, and the families grouped about them. The theological professors are *ex officio* the ministers of the congregation.

For over a century Phillips Academy has sent more students to Harvard than any other Academy except Exeter. Under the present administration the instruction covers in every department more than the requirements for admission to Harvard. Recently a graduate of the College has been added to the Faculty. The students that have come to Harvard have been among the abler graduates of both institutions. It is the "aim, ambition, and constant effort" of the school thoroughly to fit boys for Harvard, while yet maintaining its character as an independent school of secondary instruction, fitting expressly for no one institution, but providing strictly within its own sphere an education symmetrical, thorough, and ample.

No sketch of the Academy would be complete without distinct mention of the Theological Seminary, which was organized in 1807 under the same board of trustees, and which, with all its endowments, renown, and usefulness, has not overshadowed the parent school. The funds are kept separate, but the buildings and grounds adjoin, and the advantages to the Academy have been many and great, and are too obvious to require mention.

THE COLLEGE GRADUATE IN JOURNALISM.

BY GEORGE F. BABBITT.

THE statistics relating to the intended occupation of Harvard graduates for a score of years back, as contained in the published reports of the class secretaries, may fairly be considered as showing the preferences which govern the great majority of college graduates in making their choice of a profession or occupation. An examination of these statistics reveals some interesting facts, which deserve to be taken into account when the question of making a start is considered, especially as bearing upon the inquiry whether some of the professions are not already overcrowded. A rough estimate shows that an average of about thirty-five per cent of the graduating classes at Harvard declare their intention to study law, with a view, presumably, of entering that profession; thirty per cent, or thereabouts, prefer business in some one of its various branches; twenty per cent are divided between medicine, theology, and teaching; and the remaining fifteen per cent turn their attention to occupations almost as numerous and varied in their character as is the number of graduates composing this small residue. In no instance, so far as the records show, is it found that the number of graduates proposing to enter journalism exceeds three or four in any one of the classes which contain all the way from one hundred to two hundred members, and in many of the class records journalism is conspicuous only by its entire absence from the list of professions adopted. These statistics are open to the criticism that in many instances they are the offspring of a mere passing fancy, and show only the inclinations of newly fledged graduates, who have but just emerged from the class-room buoyant in the belief that the world has been waiting for them. As such they can be scarcely relied upon as furnishing accurate data from which to calculate the relative distribution of college graduates among the various callings. But after allowing for all shifting purposes, from whatever cause, the relative proportion shown in this classification doubtless approximates the true one. Certainly a sufficient allowance is made for journalism, if one may judge from the comparatively small number of college-bred men who are to be found in its ranks.

It would be difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what proportion of the journalists of the country are college graduates. Were such a classification to be made, however, it would probably be found that they are largely in the minority. Not that the profession, as it is now constituted, is in any sense deficient in any of those qualities which are the result of broad and liberal culture: on the contrary, it may reasonably be doubted whether any of the liberal professions can boast of a higher average intelligence than is possessed by the "Fourth Estate." Few callings are more remorseless in their requirements or exigent in their demands; and notwithstanding the carping of those who have infinite leisure for the criticising of articles hastily revised, the journalist of to-day is an educated gentleman. He may not possess a college degree, but he has improved every opportunity for self-culture in his profession and out of it, and the discriminating public asks no better diploma than the columns of his newspaper. Col. T. W. Higginson, writing of "The College Graduate in Politics,"[1] says: "The simple fact is, that the general classification of college-bred men or non-college-bred men is of very little importance. Among the great controlling forces which form the American man, the fact of college training is but one, and by no means the most important"; and this is quite as applicable to young men engaged in journalism

[1] In *The Harvard Register* for February, 1881.

as to those in public life. Indeed, those whose names are most readily recalled as among the distinguished and successful journalists have been, with few exceptions, self-educated men, who have succeeded simply by virtue of their tact, knack, perseverance, and industry. Horace Greeley learned to spell while setting type in a job printing office in Vermont. The elder Bennett began his career as a proof-reader in a publishing house in Boston. John W. Forney, Charles Gordon Greene, George Wilkins Kendall, Benjamin Russell, Joseph T. Buckingham, and scores of other journalists of a former generation, whose journals largely controlled the public sentiment of their times, were all apprenticed as printers, after but little schooling.

As journalism has developed, college graduates have become more numerous in the profession, and not a few of the leading editors of the day are college-bred men, including Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun*, and William Henry Hurlbert of the New York *World*. John Foord, the editor of the New York *Times*, to whose incisive pen the exposure and downfall of the Tweed Ring are largely due, is a graduate of an English university. Henry J. Raymond, the founder of the *Times*, was also a college graduate. William Cullen Bryant, who was distinguished no less as the editor of the New York *Evening Post* than as a poet, spent two years at Williams College. The editorial chair of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* has been filled by Nathan Hale, Charles F. Dunbar, and Delano A. Goddard, the present editor, — all college graduates. The present editor of the Boston *Post*, George F. Emery, is a graduate of Bowdoin. This, it must be allowed, is a handsome showing for the college graduate in journalism, but it might be shown that the list is outnumbered by the self-educated men in the profession, did the limits of this article permit. Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Richard Smith and S. R. Reed of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Henry Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and Alexander McClure of the Philadelphia *Times*, all of whom rank among the foremost of the journalists of to-day, are none of them college bred; and Mr. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, is not a college graduate, although his labors in the field of journalism have procured for him an honorary degree from Harvard University. The late Samuel Bowles of the Springfield *Republican* never enjoyed the advantages of a college education, but he made his newspaper an excellent school of journalism, from which a large number of well-equipped editors were graduated. The number of accomplished editors still in the harness who have made their way into the editorial chair from the printer's case is very large, and in few cities does this rule obtain so largely to-day as in Boston, where the proportion of college-bred men to those who are not college bred is perhaps larger than in any of the American cities. Edwin B. Haskell, the editor of the Boston *Herald*, worked as a printer three or four years, and the same is true of his associate, Charles H. Andrews, and of Justin Andrews, formerly one of the editors of the *Herald*. The late Stephen N. Stockwell, for many years editor of the Boston *Journal*, began as a printer, as did James A. Dix, his predecessor. The present editor, William W. Clapp, learned to set type as a boy in his father's office. C. C. Hazewell, of the Boston *Traveller*, was a printer in early life, and B. P. Shillaber was a compositor on the Boston *Post* before he introduced Mrs. Partington to that paper. John Boyle O'Reilly, too, was a printer before he was a poet and editor of the *Pilot*, and the editor of the Boston *Transcript*, William A. Hovey, although not a practical printer, mastered the lower branches of the profession before assuming an editorial chair. In each of these instances the newspaper office has proved a liberal education in itself.

Admitting, then, that the college graduate is in a minority among journalists, it may be interesting to inquire how the fact is to be accounted for, and whether there are not good and valid reasons why this ought not to be so. Is the profession of journalism any

less honorable, pleasant, or profitable to those who follow it, than that of the law, medicine, theology, or any business pursuit? It may well be doubted. It needs no argument to convince any intelligent person that journalism at its present stage of development is fully entitled to be ranked among the liberal professions. If its relative rank is to be fixed either by the comparative influence it wields, or by the capacity it requires to follow it successfully, it deserves to be ranked, if not first, certainly among the first, of all the professions. The newspaper, as it now flourishes, is the recognized instrument for the dissemination of the facts of politics, literature, science, and social interests, and it is the exponent of the best thought on all these topics. One of the principal allurements which attract college graduates to the law is the superior advantages it is supposed to offer for entering public life; but it may be doubted whether any profession offers more extraneous distinctions and rewards, proportionally to the number who enter it, than does journalism. The best journalists sensibly prefer their own calling to any of these honors, but not a few of them have been persuaded by a variety of motives to accept them. The profession has been drawn upon for a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people. James G. Blaine began his career as an editor in Maine; and the names of Bayard Taylor, Carl Schurz, and Joseph R. Hawley are readily recalled as among the many journalists who have honored the public service by accepting positions in it. John Oldcastle, in his interesting little brochure on "Journals and Journalism," tells how numerously and strongly the profession is represented in the English Parliament. Mr. Courtney of the London *Times* sits for Liskeard, and the proprietor of that paper is a member for Berks. Arthur Arnold, ex-editor of the *Echo*, and a brother of Edwin Arnold of the *Daily Telegraph*, represents Salford. Passmore Edwards, the proprietor of the *Echo*, is a member for Salisbury. Newcastle-on-Tyne has given to Joseph Cowen, proprietor of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, a colleague in Ashton Dilke, proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch*, and brother of Sir Charles Dilke, Chelsea's senior member, himself the owner of the *Athenæum*. Mr. Labouchere, part proprietor of the *Daily News*, and editor of *Truth*, divides the representation of Northampton with Mr. Bradlaugh, who projected the *National Reformer*. Southeast Lancashire sends William Agnew, one of the proprietors of *Punch*. Mr. Beresford-Hope owns the *Saturday Review*, and Mr. Macliver, who represents Plymouth, is the proprietor of the *Daily Press*. Ireland sends a strong contingent, among whom are Justin McCarthy, journalist, historian, and leader-writer on the *Daily News;* Edward Dwyer Gray of the *Freeman's Journal;* A. M. Sullivan, late editor of the *Nation;* his brother, F. D. Sullivan, now the editor and proprietor of that paper; and Mr. Sexton, the latter's associate editor. J. P. O'Connor, Mr. O'Kelly, and Lysaught Finigan, Mr. Parnell's lieutenant, are all hard-working journalists of the London press. The English journalist may look for even higher honors, and find encouragement in the example of Lord Chancellor Campbell, who began life as a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*.

If the college graduate seeks a more brilliant fame in the broader field of literature, there is no better place to make a beginning than that afforded by the newspaper and periodical press. Charles Dickens began his literary career as a reporter; so did Justin McCarthy. Thackeray was a journalist before he was a novelist, and so was Anthony Trollope. Edmund Yates, Campbell, Moore, Leigh Hunt, and Carlyle all occupied an editorial chair. W. D. Howells was an editor of a newspaper before he was novelist and editor of a magazine, and was a printer before he was either, having begun his career by setting type when he was only fifteen years old. Charles Dudley Warner, N. P. Willis, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Bret Harte, John G. Saxe, and scores of distinguished literary men on this side the water, "fleshed their maiden swords in ink" for the columns of the news-

papers. Some of Oliver Wendell Holmes's best lyrics were contributed to an undergraduate publication at Harvard.

As for the pecuniary consideration, it is the testimony of those best qualified to judge, that the clever and successful journalist is as well paid as the average preacher, doctor, lawyer, or clerk of his own age, if not better, and the conditions which command success in any of the more popular professions will generally command success in journalism. The beginner in journalism has this advantage also, — that while he is learning the profession he can earn an income which, though small, will at any rate contribute toward his support during a period in which he would otherwise be more likely than not to depend for that support on his own private means. His work, if well done, is in constant demand, and no journalist who is well qualified for his profession need suffer for lack of opportunity for profitably pursuing it. Compared with other callings of a strictly literary character, journalism is the best paid of all of them. Edwin Arnold, it is said, would probably get more for a dozen political leaders in the London *Telegraph*, of which he is one of the editors, than he has received for the "Light of Asia," a work which has fixed his place among English bards. It is not unfrequently the case that the journalist rises to a position of wealth as a proprietor, as well as an editor, of a newspaper; and though the experiment may be deemed hazardous, tact and talent employed in this direction usually bring a large pecuniary return.

If the chief reason why a larger number of college graduates do not enter journalism were to be sought, it would doubtless be found in the simple fact that they are generally unwilling to begin at the beginning. They too frequently have that overweening faith which induces them to believe that they can reach the top of the ladder without testing their mental agility on the bottom rounds. Success in journalism may possibly be achieved in this way, but instances of it are rare. College graduates readily recognize the necessity of careful preparation for the law, medicine, or theology, covering usually a period of three years at least in the professional school; but they are rather astonished, when they seek to enter journalism, that they are not straightway assigned to the highest seats in the sanctuary. They wish to be editors, or sub-editors, or managing editors, or assistant editors, without undergoing the drudgery which would fit them for an advanced position in the profession. They dislike the idea of having to run after fires or hunt up police items. It was these sophomoric airs, which so many young college graduates assume to themselves, says Charles T. Congdon in his "Reminiscences of a Journalist," which made Mr. Bennett, who had a fine journalistic instinct, generally decline to give them employment. He used to say that it took a great deal longer time and more trouble to train such fellows than they were worth after training. Mr. Greeley, who is credited with having cherished a warm respect for men of letters, once exclaimed, in his emphatic way, "Of all horned cattle, deliver me from a young college graduate!" This may sound unduly severe, and even barbarous, but there were, no doubt, extenuating circumstances which provoked the remark. It would hardly occur to the average college graduate that he might argue a case in court before acquainting himself with the accepted forms of pleading, or perform a surgical operation before acquiring some knowledge of the anatomy of the human system; but this involves no more presumption than does the method by which too many college graduates seek to enter journalism. As soon as they will recognize the fact that they must undergo a stiff and prolonged apprenticeship before they can hope for success in the profession, so soon will their services be eagerly sought and duly rewarded, and nowhere can this apprenticeship be served to better advantage than in the newspaper office. The work may seem disagreeable at first, but it furnishes the foundation of success in the profession. The lower down in the scale the beginning is made, the better, as witness

the number of practical printers who have made excellent editors. The propriety of establishing schools of journalism has been discussed in some of our higher institutions of learning, and one has recently been established at Cornell University. It will be interesting to observe the results of this experiment; but unless the routine of the department bears a close resemblance to that of a well-regulated newspaper office, it will probably confer no more practical benefits upon the profession than some of our agricultural colleges have conferred upon the farming interests of the country. Far more useful instruction is afforded by the undergraduate publications which flourish in many of our colleges. Their conductors and contributors learn much that undoubtedly proves useful to them after graduation, and their amateur experiences are not thrown away.

Considering the rapid development of journalism during recent years, and its growing influence in the shaping and directing of public sentiment on all subjects, it offers rare opportunities to those who choose to take advantage of them. No profession offers a more promising future to him who enters it with earnestness and enthusiasm, and the college graduate in journalism possesses the same advantages over his less favored brethren that he does in all other walks of life. The highest prizes in the competitions of journalism are his if he will but strive for them; and does he not owe it to society no less than to himself to enter the lists?

HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

BY F. B. SANBORN.

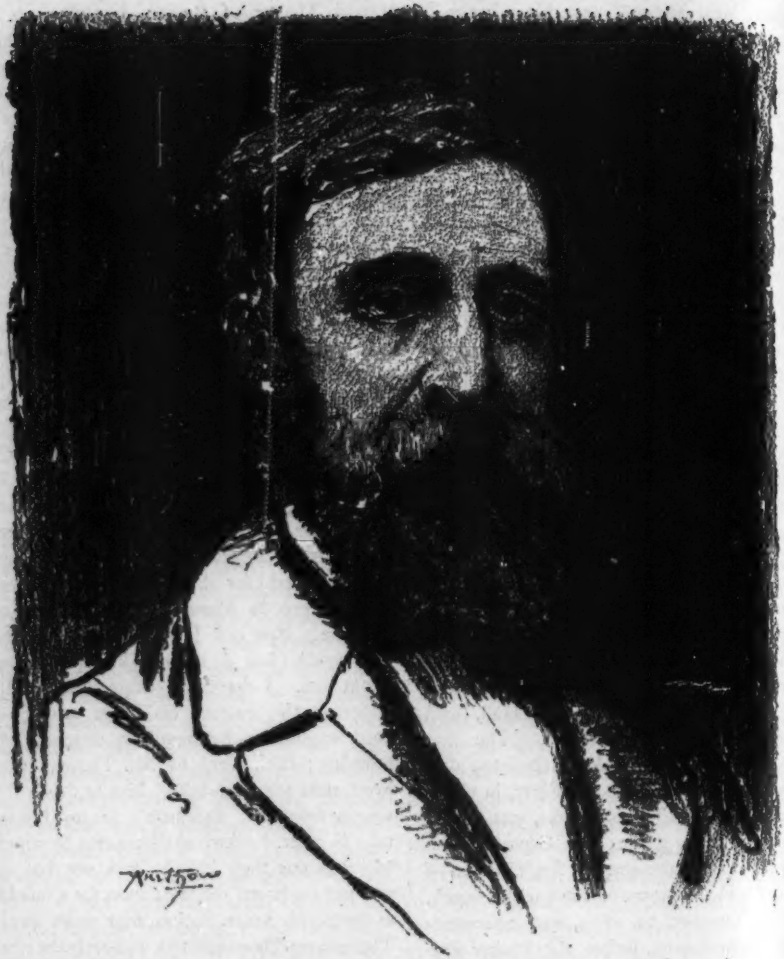
THE name by which Thoreau chose to be known was that above written, but the name given him at birth was David Henry Thoreau, — the first, I suppose, in commemoration of his great-great-grandfather, David Orrok, a Quaker, of whom no mention has yet been made in any genealogy of the poet-naturalist. For this reason, and to correct some errors in the published accounts of his ancestry, a few words may be said concerning his origin. Henry Thoreau was the great-grandson of Philip Thoreau and Marie le Galais, residents of the parish of St. Helier in the island of Jersey. They were respectable people of no great fortune, belonging to the Anglican Church, though of Norman French descent, having numerous connections in Jersey and Guernsey, where some of the name still live. Marie (le Galais) Thoreau died at St. Helier in 1801, a few weeks after her son John Thoreau, the first American of the name, died in Concord, leaving a daughter, Maria Thoreau (named for her grandmother), who is still living in Maine, the only survivor of the American Thoreaus. John Thoreau, the son of Philip and Marie, and grandfather of Henry Thoreau, was born in Jersey in 1754, and took the sacrament in his parish church in 1773, shortly before emigrating to Boston. He left in the island a brother, Peter Thoreau, at St. Helier, and two sisters who afterwards resided in London, England, — Mrs. Le Cappelain and Mrs. Pinckney. John Thoreau opened a store in Boston, on Long Wharf, at the foot of State Street, then King Street, and in 1781 he married in Boston Jane Burns, the daughter of a Scotchman of some estate from Stirling, and of Sarah Orrok, a Massachusetts Quakeress. David Orrok, her father, required his son-in-law Burns "to doff his rich apparel of gems and ruffles," and conform to the more simple garb of his Quaker bride. Burns afterward returned to Scotland, and died there. His daughter (who was born in 1754, like her husband, John Thoreau) died in Boston, in 1796. Four years after, John Thoreau removed to Concord with his children, and

there, in 1812, his son John married Cynthia Dunbar, the daughter of Rev. Asa Dunbar (H. C. 1767), and became the father of Henry Thoreau; who was born in Concord, July 12, 1817, in the house of his grandmother, Mrs. Minot (born Mary Jones of Weston, married to Rev. Asa Dunbar, and, after his death in 1787, to Jonas Minot, of Concord). This house is still standing. Asa Dunbar, the maternal grandfather of Henry Thoreau, was a gay youth, who became a minister, then a lawyer, and was Master of a Freemasons' lodge in Keene, N. H., where he died, leaving a diary and letter-book, which contain some curious details of our Revolutionary period, and are now among the papers of Henry Thoreau in the possession of Harrison G. O. Blake[1] (H. C. 1835), of Worcester.

Henry Thoreau's ancestors took no great part in public affairs, nor did he. But in the last years of his life he became interested in a remarkable person, Captain JOHN BROWN, of Kansas and Virginia, whose career is historical; and thus Thoreau was led to connect himself with the public events of 1859–60. He made the acquaintance of John Brown in February, 1857, and saw him several times in that year, at Concord, where Brown visited and spoke in the Town Hall. In May, 1859, three years before Thoreau's death, Brown made his last visit to Concord, and again spoke in the Town Hall, with Thoreau among his hearers. The first voice publicly raised in Massachusetts, after Brown's arrest at Harper's Ferry, in vindication of the old hero's course, was that of Thoreau, whose "Plea for Captain John Brown" was addressed to the citizens of Concord, in the vestry of the parish church, Sunday, October 30, 1859, and afterwards repeated in Boston, before the Parker Fraternity, early in November. In December, 1859, following the execution of Brown in Virginia, occurred the incident now to be mentioned, which does not appear in any biography of Thoreau, but is worth preserving.

Just after the tragedy in Virginia, and before the companions of Brown had been executed, I received a message from Dr. David Thayer, of Boston, implying, as I thought, that John Brown, Jr. was at his house, and I went in haste to meet him there. I found, instead, young Francis Jackson Merriam, of Boston, who had joined Brown's band in Maryland a few weeks before, had escaped with Owen Brown, and, after a little rest in Canada, had come back to Boston to raise another expedition against the slaveholders. He was quite unfit to lead or even join in such an affair, being weak in body and almost distracted in mind; and I insisted that he should return at once to Canada. Wendell Phillips and Dr. Thayer had given him the same advice, and he finally, before I left him, agreed to go back that night, by a train on the Fitchburg Railroad. But by accident he took another train which ran no farther than Concord, and early in the evening repaired to my house there, and was received by my sister in my absence. A reward of several thousand dollars had been offered for his arrest, and it was unsafe, even in Massachusetts, for him to be seen. Nor did I think it well to see him again, lest I should be questioned about him. I therefore obtained from Mr. Emerson the loan of his horse and covered wagon, to be ready at sunrise next morning; then went to Mr. Thoreau who lived near me, and asked him to drive the wagon from Mr. Emerson's to my house, take in a Mr. Lockwood (the name by which Merriam was then called), and see that he was put on board the next train for Canada, at the South Acton station, four miles away. Thoreau readily consented, and early the next morning walked to Mr. Emerson's, found the horse harnessed, drove him to my door, and took in Merriam, under the name of "Lockwood," neither of them knowing who the other really was. Merriam was in a flighty state of mind, and though he had agreed to go back to Canada, and knew his own life depended on it, could not keep to

[1] Mr. Blake is the editor of the recently published volume entitled "Early Spring in Massachusetts. From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.



FROM "THE CRITIC," EDITED BY J. L. & J. B. GILDER, NEW YORK.

Henry D. Thoreau

that purpose. He insisted to Mr. Thoreau that he must see Mr. Emerson before he left Concord, must lay before him the plan of invading the South, and must consult him also about certain moral and religious questions that troubled his mind. Mr. Thoreau gravely listened, and drove the horse along toward Acton. Merriam grew more positive and suspicious. He had never seen Mr. Emerson; perhaps he might have no other chance. "Perhaps *you* are Mr. Emerson; you look like the portraits of him."[1] "No," said Thoreau, "I am not," — and drove steadily on toward Acton. Whereupon the unfortunate youth cried, "Well, then I am going back to Concord," and flung himself out of the wagon. What measures my friend took to get his passenger in again he never told me, but I suspect some judicious force was used, accompanied by the grave, persuasive speech which was natural to Thoreau. At any rate, he drove on, brought his man in due season to South Acton, saw him on board the Canada train, returned the wagon to Mr. Emerson, (who knew nothing of its use, though suspecting it, and glad to promote such escapes,) and reported to me that "Mr. Lockwood had taken passage for Montreal," where he safely arrived the next day.

The matter was then dismissed, and nothing was said of it by Thoreau to his own family or to me, until more than two years afterward, in his last illness, when he one day inquired who my friend Lockwood was. Merriam at that time was out of all danger on the old score, and had been for some time a soldier in the Union army of 1861–2. I therefore told Thoreau the story, — that "Lockwood" was the grandson of his mother's old friend, Francis Jackson, the abolitionist, and was the person whose escape from Harper's Ferry he well remembered. Thoreau then related, with much amusement, the incidents of his brief acquaintance with Merriam, and some of the odd sayings of the young fugitive, whose true history he had suspected at the time. Thoreau died on May 6, 1862, and Merriam not long after, in the military service, though not in battle.

Speaking of Thoreau's relation to John Brown, his best biographer, Channing,[1] says: "Thoreau worshipped a hero in mortal disguise, under the shape of that homely son of justice. His pulses thrilled, and his hands involuntarily clenched together at the mention of Captain Brown, at whose funeral in Concord he said a few words, and read a version of Tacitus upon Agricola." This was his own translation of that famous closing passage: "Tu vero felix, Agricola," etc.

And Thoreau himself said, in a letter which was read at the grave of Brown in North Elba, N. Y., July 4, 1860: "For my own part, I commonly attend more to Nature than to man, but any affecting human event may blind our eyes to natural objects. I was so absorbed in John Brown as to be surprised whenever I detected the routine of the natural world surviving still, or met persons going about their affairs indifferent. Of all the men who were said to be my contemporaries, it has seemed to me that John Brown is the only one that has not died. I meet him at every turn. He is more alive than ever he was. He is not confined to North Elba nor to Kansas. He is no longer working in secret. He works in public, and in the clearest light that shines on this land."

[1] "The portrait of Thoreau," on the opposite page, says the editor of *The Critic*, with whose permission the engraving is here used, "was enlarged from an ambrotype, a species of photograph now obsolete, for which he sat in New Bedford, when on a visit to his friend, Daniel Ricketson, there, in 1861. Thoreau was then forty-four years old. This was the last portrait of him ever taken. The common likeness of Thoreau is from a crayon head, drawn by Rowse in 1854–55, before his beard was allowed to grow, and when he was but thirty-six years old. His family and most of his friends considered this likeness with the beard better than the other, which has often been engraved; but it has never before been reproduced. A medallion head of Thoreau, in profile, life size, made by Walton Ricketson (then of New Bedford, now of Concord), is also a good likeness, and represents him bearded. It has never been engraved."

[1] *Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist.* By William Ellery Channing. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1873. The passage cited is on page 245.

THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

BY PROFESSOR LUTHER D. SHEPARD.

THE Dental School of Harvard University was established in 1867, in response to the request of the dental profession as expressed by the Massachusetts Dental Society. At a meeting of that society, March 5, 1866, a committee, consisting of the late Drs. N. C. Keep and E. C. Rolfe and the writer, was appointed to take the necessary steps to secure dental instruction in connection with the Medical School of Harvard University. They had conferences with a committee appointed by the Medical Faculty, at whose request they drew up a plan for the formation of a Dental School.

The medical committee, Drs. Henry I. Bowditch, Henry J. Bigelow, and Calvin Ellis, reported, March 29, 1867, to the Medical Faculty their reasons for favoring the project. Among the reasons were the following: —

"Dentistry has become within the past quarter of a century a most important art, a knowledge of which supposes not only mechanical skill, but a thorough acquaintance with the processes of dentition, physiologically and pathologically considered. Hence arises the necessity for a knowledge of the general principles of anatomy, physiology, surgery, chemistry, and materia medica, to which should be added some knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine. A medical school already established is therefore the best place at which these various studies can be attended to. . . . . It is all-important that the art should be cultivated by all the means in our power, in order that the crowd of dentists that will hereafter be in this city may not be of a lower quality than their predecessors. . . . . With such facts, and others that might be named, can there be any doubt that some dental college should be established in Boston?"

To this report was appended the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Medical Faculty: —

"Resolved, that the Dean be directed to petition the Corporation of Harvard College to establish a Dental School, according to the terms proposed in the second report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Dental Society."

The Corporation, after full investigation, voted, on July 17, 1867, to establish the Dental School, and that the faculty consist of the Professors of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery, in the Medical School, and of three new professors, — of dental pathology and therapeutics, of operative dentistry, and of mechanical dentistry. In this vote the Board of Overseers afterward concurred.

It should be noticed that the dental profession here first received university recognition, and that Harvard was the first to see its propriety and necessity. It may not also be known that earnest efforts made at the same time to induce a university in a neighboring State to establish a similar school were unsuccessful, because that institution demanded as a preliminary a large endowment. Harvard had the courage to start the school with no pecuniary safeguards against loss. The expression of President Hill in this connection should be recorded: "In whatever direction there is a demand for liberal culture, Harvard should be ready and willing to furnish the means."

It was considered that Boston was an excellent location for a school, there being, with the exception of a school in New York City, none nearer than Philadelphia and Cincinnati. It was the aim, also, of all concerned in its inception and organization to make this school the best in the country. It started with no capital but the devotion of its teachers to their work. It has so far been carried on without any pecuniary as-

sistance, its fees from students being its only support. It has never proclaimed itself to the public, its existence being known to but a limited extent among the friends and alumni of the University. Its influence, however, upon the profession in Boston, throughout the country, and in Europe, and in elevating the standard of professional education everywhere, can hardly be realized. It has originated most of the reforms and advances in professional training which have obtained during the past thirteen years.

At its organization no school in the country had a course of instruction longer than four months, or demanded for graduation more than eight months of attendance upon lectures, and if the matriculate had been five years in practice, inclusive of pupilage, he could graduate after four months' attendance, or frequently even less.

In their draft of a plan for the School, the committee of the Dental Society proposed that, "besides the winter session, there should be established as soon as practicable a summer session, for recitations from approved text-books, and lectures and demonstrations illustrating the use of the microscope and microscopic anatomy." This early recognition that the ordinary terms of study and discipline were too short properly to prepare the student for practice resulted in the first innovation upon the customs of other dental schools, viz. the establishment of a summer course. In this the School has been imitated by nearly all the schools of the country. While this summer course is to this day optional with all other schools, the Harvard School has carried out its original intention, the consolidation of the two courses into one obligatory course of eight months and a half, from October 1 to the middle of June. The most important innovation in its good influence upon the profession and the colleges, and its disastrous effect, pecuniarily considered, upon our School, was the abolition, in its third year, of the universal custom of allowing a practice of five years to be equivalent to the first course of study and the graduating of students after attending one course at the School. The Faculty considered that this custom had been a great hindrance to progress, that its effect had been to hold out to young students an inducement not to prepare for practice by a proper thorough course of preliminary study, but to wait for the promised reward of staying away from the College till their five years of experimenting upon patients enabled them to graduate after the one short course. The Harvard School was the first, and for many years the only one, to enunciate the truth, and at great expense to itself, that the College was designed to educate the young incomers to the profession, and not simply to supply the doctorate to the more or less skilled handiworkers who had practised without a degree for five or more years. Boldly living up to its convictions, it maintained unassisted for years this higher standard, and thus cut itself off from the support of a very large class of practitioners, throughout New England especially, who, having no degree and wishing one, would otherwise have attended its instruction and have been enrolled among its alumni. The best dental colleges have now abandoned the five years' practice as a substitute for the attendance during one session. At the last annual meeting of the American Dental Association, where membership consists of delegates from State and local societies and colleges, — the recognized highest body of the profession in this country, — the position contended for by the Harvard School was indorsed, and the attempt made to compel the colleges which still maintained the old plan to adopt the higher standard, by the passage of the following vote: "Resolved, that, in order to secure representation in this association, dental colleges must, subsequently to October 1, 1881, require all students entering therein to take two full courses of lectures previous to coming forward for examination and graduation."

Other examples could be given of advances and improvements upon existing professional training which this School has originated. Some of these have been adopted by other colleges, and in the maintenance

of the others the Harvard School still stands alone.

It could not be expected that such changes would escape observation, criticism, and perhaps condemnation. In general our School has been fairly treated by the friends and officers of other colleges. No changes in instruction, however, have escaped their vigilant notice.

It is claimed that the Harvard School gives a broader and more thorough training than can be given in any institution unconnected with a well-equipped medical school. It differs from all dental schools in that "the course of instruction is progressive, and extends over two years, the teaching of one year not being repeated in the next.

"The first year is identical with that of the Harvard Medical School, the student receiving the same instruction by the same professors at the same time and place with the medical students, and at the end of the year passing the same examinations.

"It is the object of the Faculty to present a complete course of instruction in the theory and practice of dentistry; and for this purpose a well-appointed laboratory and infirmary are provided, and such arrangements made as secure an ample supply of patients. Clinical instruction is given by the professors; and under the direction of demonstrators, patients are assigned to the students, insuring to all opportunity of operating at the chair, and becoming by actual practice familiar with all the operations demanded of the dentist.

"The infirmary, which is a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, remains open, and one of the clinical instructors and the demonstrator are in attendance daily, throughout the academic year, offering to students unsurpassed facilities for acquiring practical knowledge and manipulative dexterity. Eight thousand operations on the average are performed every year."

The community are generally ignorant of how great a charity has been carried on for years in these gratuitous operations; no fee being exacted, except enough to cover the cost of expensive materials like gold, whenever such materials are used.

When one remembers the longer time which the Harvard School demands of its students, the very thorough medical training of its first year, and its exacting examinations, he will not be surprised that it has failed to attract students in as large numbers as other schools which require less. As a result its receipts from students' fees have been proportionately smaller. But the Faculty have preferred to maintain this higher course rather than lower the standard to secure more students. The true principle was aptly expressed by President Eliot in his last Annual Report: "The University should be more concerned to have a very good school than a very large one."

The public are also hardly aware of the work which the School has quietly done during the past thirteen years to provide skilled dentists. There are now thirty-five of its graduates occupying prominent positions as practitioners in Boston alone.

It is a noteworthy fact, also, that the gentlemen who have devoted so much of their time and labors to the School as instructors have done so gratuitously. All of the fees from students are used for the current expenses. This has been no small tax upon busy men, taking about one twelfth of their productive hours from October to July. It is then not strange that the temptation should be strong to release themselves from this extra labor. For be it remembered that the same qualities which make a man sought for as a teacher also render his professional services in demand by the public. The instructors, past and present, can truly claim that all the work which has been accomplished by the Harvard Dental School, — its great charity to the suffering poor, its elevating effect upon professional training everywhere, and the higher standard of professional skill in Boston to-day, — is all their own work, and at their own expense.

This School and that of the University of Michigan, founded in 1875 upon the same plan, have recently received, without solicitation or knowledge beforehand, a dis-

tinguished mark of approbation from the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Their diplomas alone of all the American dental colleges exempt the holders from examination for registration and license to practise in Great Britain.

An effort is now being made to raise a fund of $30,000 for the Dental School, "that it may procure laboratories and lecture-rooms in one of the buildings of the Medical School, be freed from debt, and be provided with a small fund, the income of which shall be applicable to current expenses."

This School has a double claim upon the public; first, as a trustworthy place of education for a profession which is now recognized as indispensable; and, secondly, as a charity which, like hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries, ministers to the suffering poor.

ANNE ELIZABETH PARSONS SEVER.

AMONG the most munificent bequests recently made to colleges are those of Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, and of Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever. Mrs. Stone received from her husband an estate of about two millions, with the understanding that, after payments of a comparatively small amount had been made to relatives, the remainder should be devoted to educational and philanthropic purposes. She has now distributed more than one million dollars among schools and colleges. Like Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Sever received a large fortune from her husband, and for the seven years she survived him dispensed it with a similar generosity. The largest of her gifts was $140,000 given to Harvard College; $100,000 to erect "a dormitory or other building," $20,000 for the Library, and $20,000 not restricted.

It is, however, to both Mrs. and Mr. Sever that the honor of the bequest belongs. Before his death it was understood that it was his wish that a large part of the property should be given to the College, in which he had already founded a scholarship bearing his name; and this wish it was her joy to execute.

James Warren Sever was born in Kingston in 1797, entered Dummer Academy in 1811, and graduated at Harvard in 1817, being the fourth graduate in his line of descent. After reading law two years, he entered the merchant marine service. In this service he continued sixteen years, and in 1835 settled in Boston, where he lived till his death, January 16, 1871. He held many official positions. He was twice a member of the Common Council, and also twice in the House of Representatives, in 1853 and 1856. For many years he was the recording secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati, and in 1866 was chosen its President. From youth he showed strong military tastes; he was on graduation appointed a cadet in the Academy at West Point, but in deference to his mother's wishes, though against his own inclination, he declined the appointment. In later life he was for several years an officer of the Independent Corps of Cadets. Charles W. Tuttle writes, that "in his religious and political views he was eminently conservative. His integrity, firmness, and intelligence qualified him for public employment. He had that true elevation of mind which commanded respect, and caused him to be esteemed by a select circle of acquaintances."[1]

Mr. Sever, in 1836, married Anne Elizabeth Parsons, daughter of James and Ann Parsons Carter, of Boston. Her life was uneventful. A friend and relative thus sketches her character: —

"Hers was a nature of contrasting and balancing traits. Though humble in self-estimate, her will was inflexible after deliberate judgment. She united attractive

[1] *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XXVI. pp. 316, 317. To this notice the writer is indebted for facts regarding Colonel Sever.

sweetness of countenance with remarkable dignity of bearing. Free from the need of labor, she delighted in industry. Though wealthy, her tastes were chastely elegant, and her wants few. An accomplished musician, her love of the divine art was fresh and strong; and she was a cordial and intelligent patron of it, and of the kindred art of painting.

"But she shone with the brightest lustre as a steward of God's bounty. She not only filled the poor's purse, but sought recipients in unnoticed corners. God's poor would have lost in her a true friend, had not her wise and ample charities to public institutions been continued after death. The victim of chronic infirmity, she endured pain with a self-restraint that hid her suffering from even the quickest sympathy. Her Saviour was her ever-present friend. When asked, in her last short, but agonizing illness, by her faithful attendant, 'Would you not like to see your minister?' her reply was, 'No; it is all right within.' As she had hoped, she entered her Maker's presence with an unclouded mind."

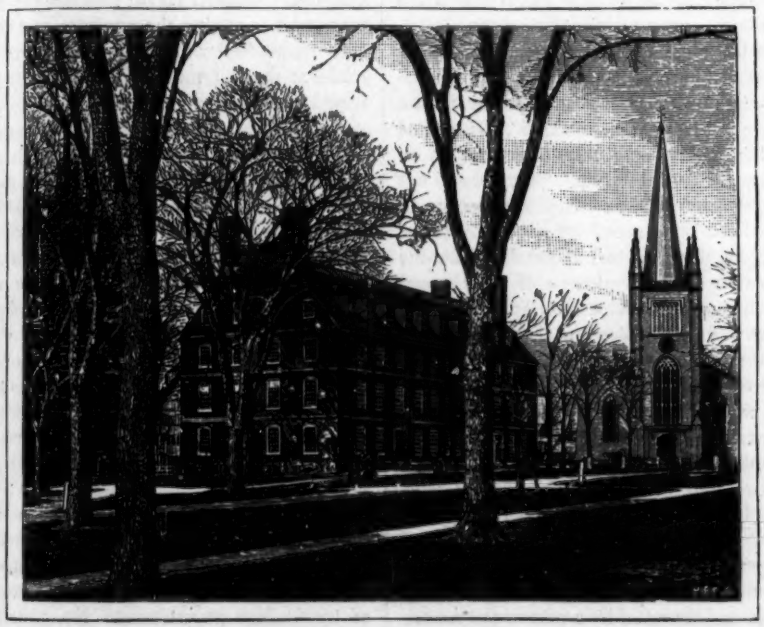
MASSACHUSETTS HALL.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

THE original germ of Harvard College was the old Harvard Hall, built in 1682 and burned in 1764. With its quaint architecture, expressive of more æsthetic yearning than was to have been expected of the builders and their time, it was for eighteen years the sole visible presentment and local habitation of the institution. In 1700 a dormitory was given by Judge William Stoughton, the most munificent donation the College had up to that time received from an individual. The building was placed at a right angle with Harvard at its southeast corner, and was called by the donor's name. It met the wants of the College for twenty years, when, in consequence of the increase in the number of students, the need of ampler accommodations began to be felt. The first public suggestion of an additional building was made in the election sermon of 1718, preached by Dr. Benjamin Colman before the Governor and Legislature of the Province. "Whatever decays," said he, "the Province languishes under in other respects, the College seems to renew its youth, and has been sending out of late a vigorous issue, who, in brightness of parts, and also in virtue, promise to excel. And now we have the joy to come before you, our civil fathers, as the sons of the prophets once did to Elisha, saying, Behold now the place is too strait for the increased number of your sons! Will you please to enlarge the house for them to dwell in? We trust you will kindly answer so reasonable, so welcome, a desire; and most readily build on a foundation which our fathers laid, and which our God has signally blessed." This suggestion was followed up by the friends of the College, in the ensuing session of the General Court, and finally led to the erection of Massachusetts Hall. The whole proceeding is highly characteristic of the times. The present enterprising head of the College has ways of getting needed buildings which do not involve the necessity of waiting for the next election sermon, or for the slow and uncertain processes of legislation. In May, 1718, the General Court ordered a building three stories high, fifty feet in length, and of the same depth as Harvard. In 1719, after the building was begun, its length was extended to a hundred feet. It was completed in 1720, at the expense of three thousand five hundred pounds lawful money. It was a donation of the Province, and received the name of Massachusetts Hall. The three buildings made three sides of a parallelogram, of which the fourth was the public highway. This little quadrangle was to the

students of that day their college yard; but to the students of to-day it is simply the entrance to their college yard.

Massachusetts Hall was the scene of a remarkable incident in the college life of Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, who graduated in 1759. A number of his classmates were engaged in some unlawful frolic, to which Warren was known to be opposed. The future rebel was at that time upon it, but the young hero was reserved for a more glorious death. He made a successful entrance at the window, but whether he succeeded in defeating the conspiracy we are not told. Judging from the moral effect likely to be produced by so bold an act, and from the power of his native eloquence so often exhibited in after life, it is a fair presumption that he did not fail of accomplishing his purpose.



MASSACHUSETTS HALL.

on the side of established authority. Fearing that his influence would defeat their purpose if he were present at their deliberations, the conspirators fastened the door of the room in which they met. Warren, seeing that a window of the room was open, ascended to the roof from within, let himself down to the eaves, and thence descended by a spout to the level of the window, to which he must have made his way by means of the ledge of brickwork which marks the division of the stories on the exterior of the building. The spout fell as soon as he relaxed his hold

The author of the "Life of Joseph Warren" in the American Biography, in relating this incident, says that its truth is placed beyond question by the testimony given about fifty years afterward, in 1807, by an eyewitness, who pointed out the window through which Warren entered. This witness was most probably Paine Wingate, a classmate of Warren's, who survived his graduation nearly eighty years, and was for a long period a living link between recent times and a remote past. In the biography this incident is said to have occurred in

"one of the college buildings"; but at the time of its occurrence there were only two dormitories in existence, old Stoughton and Massachusetts. The former was taken down in 1780. The window pointed out in 1807 must consequently have been in Massachusetts. I have therefore no hesitation in relating this incident as a part of the history of Massachusetts Hall. Moreover, from the incidents related, it seems to be a necessary inference that the window was in one of the four corner rooms of the third story.

In the night of January 24, 1764, during a violent storm of wind and snow, Massachusetts came near to destruction by the fire that consumed Harvard Hall. The wind driving the flaming cinders directly upon its roof and that of Stoughton, "they blazed out several times in different places, nor could they have been saved by all the help the town could afford, had it not been for the assistance of the gentlemen of the General Court, among whom his Excellency the Governor was very active; who, notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the season, exerted themselves in supplying the town engine with water, which they were obliged to fetch at last from a distance, two of the college pumps being then rendered useless." This fire occurred during the occupancy of Harvard Hall by the General Court, who had adjourned to Cambridge in consequence of the prevalence of the small-pox in Boston.

During the siege of Boston, when Cambridge was occupied by a part of the American army, College was dispersed; the library was first transported to Andover, and then a portion of it brought back to Concord, where a number of students were collected, and the business of the College carried on as well as the circumstances would permit. The College buildings were used as barracks. It was fourteen months before College returned to its accustomed seat; and still longer, in those unsettled times, before it got compensation for the damage done to its property by military occupation. Some of our readers, who occupied rooms in Massachusetts fifty years afterwards, will remember the marks of bayonets in the heavy beams that crossed the ceilings. Scarcely was College reinstated in its home before it was threatened with another forcible removal. When General Burgoyne's surrendered troops were brought to the seaboard for embarkation, they were ordered to Cambridge, and a requisition was made, through the civil authorities, for the use of the College buildings for their accommodation. The College earnestly remonstrated, and, whilst the matter was under discussion, General Heath issued a peremptory order requiring the students to vacate their rooms forthwith; but by a compromise made at the last moment the calamity was happily averted.

And now the venerable old building entered on a long period of peace which furnishes no material for history. Yet every room doubtless had its secret history, which, could it be written out, would prove a tragedy or a romance. Of what hopes and disappointments, generous friendships and bitter rivalries, noble aims faithfully kept, and sins, follies, and remorse, earnest work and wild frolic, would the walls of a college room, could they render back the echoes that have been confided to them, be found eloquently vocal! But all this must be left to the imagination of the experienced son of Harvard.

I proceed to speak of Massachusetts Hall as it appeared to me on my first acquaintance with it, in 1822. One corner of it was the seat of one of the lower departments of the College government. No. 5, in the southeast corner of the second story, was the room of an officer called the Regent; and the room under it, No. 1, was occupied by a member of the Freshman Class, who was called the Regent's Freshman. To this office all leaves of absence from town over night, granted by the President, were sent and recorded; and here the student was required to report himself on his return, that it might appear whether he had overstayed his allowed time. Here all fines were recorded, that they might be charged on the quarter bills, for the College at that time followed the Chinese method of visiting the iniquities of the children upon the fathers, punishing

them for not having brought up their sons more carefully. In the room of the Regent's Freshman the keys of all the rooms were deposited during vacations, and also when the occupants were absent from town over night. It was the duty of the Regent's Freshman to ring the bell for prayers and other general purposes. But I think some of the recitation bells were rung by other Freshmen, who received compensation for the service. It was a method by which needy students made their way through College. Saturday was a privileged day, when students were allowed to go to Boston without special leave; but were required to be back at evening prayers, or, if not, to report themselves by nine o'clock to the Regent's Freshman. A venerable eight-day clock, apparently as old as the building itself, which stood in the corner of the room, seemed incapable of passing the stroke of nine, at least on Saturday evenings.

When I first knew it, the building was falling into the sere and yellow leaf. Decrepitude manifested itself in various ways. The walls were damp and dingy. The windows were loose, and in winter let in drifts of snow. The four inner rooms of the lower story were called "The Tombs." The Hall was considered the least desirable of the College residences; yet the rooms were generally occupied, unless two or three of them were used as recitation rooms.

One Sunday morning in the spring of 1822, the chapel service was interrupted by an alarm of fire, which was found to be in the southwest corner of the upper story of Massachusetts. The single occupant of the room had got excused from Chapel, on account of sickness, and had gone to Boston. The fire was easily extinguished with little damage, except to the reputation of the occupant. Going to Boston without leave was in any circumstances a grave offence against college law, and in this case it was peculiarly aggravated.

In May, 1826, College was one evening startled by an explosion in No. 4 Massachusetts, which was then a recitation room. Of course there was a general rush to the spot, and in the smoke and darkness much confusion prevailed, and for a while it was supposed that the room must have been set on fire. But the only disaster that was found to have occurred was, that a student, in his hasty zeal to save the College property, happened to dash a pail of water over a professor. In the various College talk on the subject, it was sometimes said that the professor took fire, and sometimes that he was put out.

In 1870 Massachusetts Hall ceased to be a dormitory. The interior was completely remodelled. All the party-walls were removed and the building divided into two stories, making two halls, each, with a trifling exception in the lower one, of the area of the whole building. The upper and lower halls are used for college examinations. In the lower, the Phi Beta Kappa Society has its annual dinner; here also the alumni have a social gathering on the morning of Commencement Day; here they deposit their votes for the Board of Overseers; and here the procession is formed which marches to Sanders Theatre to attend the performances and solemnities of the great College festival. The Commencement dinner took place in these two halls in the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. The Harvard Reading-Room Association, a students' organization, occupied the lower floor for a few years previous to 1880.

The large wooden tablet surmounted by a pediment, on the west end of the building, was anciently a sun-dial, of which the gnomon has long been removed and the lines and figures obliterated. Another sun-dial, of fine bronze, with tables for the reduction of apparent to mean time beautifully engraved on its face, used to stand on the top of the brick abutment of the steps of Harvard Hall, before the alteration of the front of that building. If still in existence, it should be restored to its place.

Old Massachusetts has thus renewed its youth, and may be supposed to have still before it many years of usefulness, serving the coming generations in a new capacity, whilst in its unaltered exterior it stands a faithful monument of the ancient days of the College and of the Colony.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

BY HENRY WARE, LL. B.

THE beautiful memorial window[1] which has just been added to the decorations of Memorial Hall commemorates the public services of the ranking officer of the sons of Harvard who served in the war of the Rebellion, Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis. Among all the Harvard graduates there was none whose career was more brilliant, and the whole of his long life of three-score years and ten from early boyhood was passed in the service of his country. During many years of his life he lived in Cambridge, and through the memorial window one looks upon the modest dwelling across the street which was for many years his happy home.

Charles Henry Davis was born in Boston, January 16, 1807. His father, Daniel Davis (A. M. 1797), was Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth, and his mother a sister of the venerated Rev. James Freeman (1777), of King's Chapel. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College with the class graduated in 1825. He remained in College, however, only two years, but received his degree of A. B. in 1841. In 1823 he was appointed acting-midshipman in the United States Navy, being soon after attached to the frigate United States, sailing on a three years' cruise in the Pacific. During some of this time he was transferred to the Dolphin, to take part in an expedition among the then almost unknown islands of the Pacific Ocean. On his return he was ordered to the West Indies in the Erie, Commodore Turner, and a year later, in 1829, joined the sloop Ontario for a two years' cruise on the Mediterranean. During this cruise he devoted much study to the modern languages, in which he became proficient. Again he was ordered to the Pacific in the Vincennes, and in this cruise had occasion to make use of his recent acquirements, acting as interpreter between Commodore Wadsworth and the Republic of Ecuador. He now began to devote himself assiduously to the study of mathematics, laying deep the foundations of the great reputation which he subsequently attained as a man of science, unsurpassed in the Navy. In 1837 he sailed in the frigate Independence, Commodore Nicholson, carrying to St. Petersburg Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister to Russia.

Promotion in time of peace came slowly, as compared with the rapid rise in the latter part of his life, and only in March, 1834, did Davis receive his commission as Lieutenant, after eleven years of active service at sea.

His marked eminence as a scientific officer now opened to him fit employment in the service to which he was ordered in 1842, of the Coast Survey, to which, under Hassler and Bache, he devoted the next

[1] The inscriptions on the memorial window are as follows:—

Left-hand Window.

MEMORIAE . CAROLI . HENRICI . DAVIS . PRAEF . NAV . VIRI BELLI . ET . PACIS . ARTIBUS . PRAESTANTIS . NATVS . EST A . D . XVII . K . FEB . A . CIↃ . IↃ . CCC . VII . MORTVVS . A : D XII . K . MART . A . CIↃ . IↃ . CCC . L . XX . VII ALVMNVS . A . CIↃ . IↃ . CCC . XXV . LL . D . A . CIↃ . IↃ . CCC . LX . VIII

Right-hand Window.

PER . LV . ANNOS . SINGULAREM . FIDEM . PRUDENTIAM VIRTUTEM . AD . REIPUBLICAE . UTILITATEM . ET . SALUTEM . CONTULIT HUIC . OB . REM . BENE . NAVIBUS . GESTAM . AMPLISSIMVS VERBIS . GRATIAS . EGIT . SENATUS . POPULUSQUE . AMERICANUS.

Over the first inscription is a full-length figure of Columbus, with the dates of his birth and death, and under the other a similar figure of Admiral Blake, with the dates.

In the quatrefoil above the two windows are the arms of the Davis family, and a ribbon with the names of Port Royal, Memphis, and Fort Pillow.

The figures stand beneath canopies, composed in the style of their time, and round the columns that support them are the names of places recalling their principal achievements.

The designs were by Henry Holliday, of London, England, and the windows were made by James Powell & Sons, of Whitefriars.

seven years. Much of this time was spent in surveying the coast of New England, and in the performance of this duty he rendered a signal service to the commercial interests of the country by the discovery of the dangerous shoal near Nantucket, known as the New South Shoal, and other lesser shoals lying in the track of vessels sailing between New York and Europe, and equally in the path of our own coasters. These shoals, which had undoubtedly been the hidden cause of numerous mysterious disasters, he accurately surveyed, and thus made known to every one the existence of these dangerous regions of the sea. Lieutenant Davis was then almost constantly employed in the service in which he had so distinguished himself, and was appointed on various commissions for surveying the harbors of Boston, New York, Charleston, and other places. His now high reputation as a scientific officer pointed him out as the fit man to assume the superintendence of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*, a work of immense importance to the marine service of the country; and to this great work, the undertaking of which, indeed, was the result of his own suggestions, he assiduously devoted his whole time and energy for several years. For convenience of access to books and to the Observatory, the headquarters of the Nautical Almanac were established in Cambridge, which, for most of the time since his marriage, in 1842, had been Lieutenant Davis's home. In 1854 he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Commander. Besides his labor in conducting the Nautical Almanac, Lieutenant Davis contributed during these years to the literature of his profession a number of publications. Among them are the "Coast Survey of the United States," Cambridge, 1849; a translation of the *Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium* of Gauss, with an Appendix, 1857; "Memoir on the Geological Action of the Tidal and other Currents of the Ocean" (Memoirs of the American Academy, New Series, Vol. IV.); "The Law of Deposit of Flood Tide," (Smithsonian Contributions, Vol. III.); "Tables of the Moon's Parallax, 1854–1856"; "Method of Computing Special Perturbations, translated from the German of Encke," Cambridge, 1851. Among Admiral Davis's other contributions to scientific literature may be named also "Letters relating to the Astronomical Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac"; "Narrative of the North Polar Expedition of the U. S. Ship Polaris," Washington, 1876; "The Navy of the United States," *North American Review*, April, 1864; "Report of the Commissioners appointed to select the most approved Site for a Navy Yard or Naval Station on the Mississippi River, etc.," Washington, 1868 (Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 19, Second Session, 38th Congress); "Report on Interoceanic Canals and Railroads between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans" (39th Congress, First Session, Sen. Ex. Doc., No. 62); "Tables of the Moon, etc., 1853–1865"; "Telegraphic Determinations of Longitudes on the East Coast of South America"; "The United States Coast Survey," *North American Review*, April, 1860.

No part of Admiral Davis's life-work was of more importance to the world than his labors on the Nautical Almanac. The naval and mercantile marine of the United States had always been put to great inconvenience by the use of the British Nautical Almanac, and Lieutenant Davis had long been urging upon the government the great importance of the establishment of a national ephemeris. At last a law was passed in the 30th Congress authorizing the publication of the American Nautical Almanac. Lieutenant Davis, as its first Superintendent, collected about him in Cambridge some of the ablest mathematicians in the country. The names of Benjamin Peirce, Joseph Winlock, Simon Newcomb, John D. Runkle, Chauncey Wright, and others, will long be remembered in Cambridge as among the most distinguished of his assistants in this great undertaking. But to Lieutenant Davis is due the credit for its conception and the thorough organization of its working forces.

One more cruise in 1856 completed his active service at sea, up to the time of the Rebellion. In that year he was ordered to

take command of the sloop St. Mary's, for a cruise in the Pacific, and the late Professor Winlock succeeded him as Superintendent of the Almanac. During this cruise of two years and a half Commander Davis received the capitulation of General Walker, the filibuster, at Rivas, and took possession for the United States of several islands in the Pacific Ocean. Returning from this service, he resumed his post as Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, which he retained until the breaking out of the war. In May, 1861, he was called to Washington in aid of the government, which stood in need of the counsel of men like Davis, of scientific accomplishments and experience in actual service. In June he was one of a board of military and naval officers assembled at Washington to report on the condition of the Southern coast, with a view to offensive operations on the part of the government.

As the result of these investigations and the report of this commission, the Government decided on an expedition against Port Royal, the land forces being placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, and the fleet under Captain (afterwards Rear-Admiral) S. F. Dupont, a lifelong friend of Davis, who was made his chief of staff and fleet-captain. The fleet of fifty war-vessels and transports set sail from Hampton Roads, Oct. 29, 1861, the flagship Wabash leading the way. The next day a terrible storm dispersed the fleet; four vessels were lost, but the rest in a few days reassembled around the Wabash and anchored off Port Royal Bar. The passage of this bar was the first peril to be surmounted, and on its accomplishment depended the success of the expedition. And here Davis's intimate acquaintance with the Atlantic harbors made comparatively easy a task which to a stranger would have been almost impossible. Assisted by Captain Boutelle of the Coast Survey (also of Cambridge), Commander Davis, before three o'clock of the day of their arrival, had found and buoyed out the intricate channel, and reported to Dupont that even the Wabash could enter. On the 7th of November at 8.30 A.M. the Wabash led the way, and the whole fleet passed in single file the heavily armed Fort Beauregard at a distance of only eight hundred yards. Each vessel, as she approached, delivered an enfilading fire from her pivot-guns, and when opposite poured into the fort her full broadside. The vessels, after passing, turned again, sailing in an ellipse, and passed, on the opposite side of the harbor, Fort Walker on Hilton Head, where the same tactics were pursued. They then returned to Fort Beauregard, this time at a range of only three hundred yards, thus deranging the aim of the garrison, which, after the third circuit of the fleet, was unable longer to resist this tremendous cannonade. Commodore Rodgers thus describes the scene: "During the action I looked carefully at the fort with a powerful spy-glass. Shell fell upon it, not twenty-eight in a minute, but as fast as a horse's feet beat the ground in a gallop. The resistance was heroic, but what could flesh and blood do against such a fire? The Wabash was a destroying angel, hugging the shore, calling the soundings with cold indifference, slowing the engine so as only to give steerage-way, signalling to the vessels their various evolutions, and at the same time raining shells, as with target practice, too fast to count." The Government thus gained the finest harbor in the Southern States, and the successful issue of this brilliant action was due in no small degree to the scientific knowledge as well as the accomplished seamanship of Commander Davis.

Commodore Dupont, in his report, speaks thus of Davis and his services: —

"I have yet to speak of the chief of my staff and fleet-captain, Commander Davis. In the organization of our large fleet before sailing, and in the preparation and systematic arrangement of the details of our contemplated work, — in short, in all the duties pertaining to the flag-officer, I received his most valuable assistance. He possesses the rare quality of being a man of science and a practical officer, keeping the love of science subordinate to the regular duties of his profession. During the action he watched over the movements of the fleet, kept the official

minutes, and evinced that coolness in danger which, to my knowledge, for thirty years has been a conspicuous trait of his character."

His next service was in command of the expedition sent to close the harbor of Charleston by the sinking of the stone fleet in the main channel, and here his special acquaintance with the locality enabled him to perform this important service with signal success. An expedition against Fort Pulaski in January, 1862, and another under Dupont against Fernandina, Florida, completed the service of Commander Davis in the South Atlantic squadron.

In March, 1862, he was detached from this squadron, and in April was ordered to relieve the gallant Flag-Officer, A. H. Foote (who had been severely wounded), and take command of the Mississippi flotilla. He repaired at once to his new post, reporting for duty on the 9th of May, and taking command of the fleet, then in front of Fort Pillow, eighty miles from Memphis. An opportunity was soon afforded Davis to distinguish himself, for, on the very next day, the Rebel gunboats advanced to attack him. Davis was equal to the emergency, and was neither surprised nor overmatched. After a desperate action of only an hour, between rams and ironclads, engaged within pistol-shot of each other, one half of the Confederate fleet was disabled and the other had turned in flight.

For three weeks the opposing fleets now watched each other off Fort Pillow; then Davis, reinforced by an additional fleet of rams under Colonel Ellet, assumed the offensive, and on the 5th of June anchored his fleet off the city of Memphis, where another desperate contest took place. The action was short but terrible. The gunboats fought at close quarters, and the uproar of shot, shell, steam, the crash of the collisions of the powerful rams, the explosions of the boilers of the sinking ships, combined to make the scene one of tremendous and novel interest.

When the smoke of the battle cleared away, the people of Memphis beheld but one survivor of their fleet, the Van Dorn, seeking safety in flight. The city was surrendered to Flag-Officer Davis, and General Wallace, of Grant's army, entered it without resistance. The naval power of the Confederate government on the Mississippi was destroyed, and Davis had won a new claim to the gratitude of his country.

From Memphis Davis went down the river to Vicksburg, joining Farragut, under whom he served in various expeditions, as flag-officer, commodore, and acting rear-admiral, until July, 1862, when he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, which office he continued to discharge to the end of the war. In May, 1865, he was appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory. In 1867 he was ordered to take command of the South Atlantic squadron, cruising for the next two years on the coast of Brazil. On his return he was occupied in special duties at Washington till 1870, when he was ordered to Norfolk in command of the Navy Yard. In 1874 he was again appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., where he continued to reside until his death, February 18, 1877.

In February, 1863, he received the thanks of Congress, and at the same time was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He also received the thanks of the Legislature of Massachusetts for his services in the war.

In time of peace he was as necessary to the country as in war. He was a member of the Lighthouse Board, chairman of the Permanent Commission of the Navy Department, as also of a joint commission of army and navy officers on harbor obstructions, and one of the United States commissioners on Boston Harbor.

His eminent scientific services did not fail of appreciation with scientific men all over the world. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, and of the National Academy of Sciences. Alma Mater honored him in 1841 with the degree of A.M., and in 1868 with that of LL.D.

The above inadequate sketch of Admiral Davis's professional life gives proof sufficient

of his distinction as a scientific man, and of his eminent services to his country during a long life on sea and on land. There is no more honorable record in the annals of our Navy. During most of his life Admiral Davis's home, when not on active duty, was in Cambridge, where he has left the memory with all who knew him of a perfect gentleman, in the highest sense of the word. His refined culture, his genial and cordial manners, his courtesy toward every one, — all combined to make him what he was, a gentleman to the very core; and his noblest characteristics are best known to those who were nearest to him and loved him most. He was a very genuine man, in whom was no sham or humbug, or any pretence.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, '*This was a man!*'"

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

The Memorial History of Boston, including Suffolk County, Massachusetts (1630–1880). Edited by JUSTIN WINSOR, Librarian of Harvard University. In four volumes. Vol. I. *The Early and Colonial Periods.* Vol. II. *The Provincial Period.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 4to.

THE Memorial History of Boston is in itself a great historical work, but its distinctive feature is its plan. History is usually written by one person, who lays out more work than one can do in a lifetime, and then does what he can. Gibbon, and Freeman, and Froude have lived to complete their tasks, but Macaulay, and Buckle, and Motley are melancholy instances of writers who have overshot their mark by attempting more than it is given to any one man to do. The History of Boston avoids the possibility of a failure of this sort by adopting a new plan, probably the plan originally suggested by the Magdeburg Centuriators, but never since their day applied to secure such definite and immediate results as in the present instance. There are always writers in abundance who can do special work with thoroughness and ability; there are few who can originate a great literary enterprise and carry it through to success. The History of Boston illustrates this point. There are many persons in Massachusetts who have made New England history a special study, and can discover any mistake of a date or a fact, but not one of them has given us, or thought of giving us, the full story of the growth of the great Puritan metropolis. Very few besides Justin Winsor could have set about a work of this kind with any assurance of success, and it does not appear that even Mr. Winsor, who is the veritable Dryasdust of American history, and something vastly more and better than that, had thought of what could be done until the scheme was suggested to him by Clarence F. Jewett, who has the singular gift of mapping out work for the men best qualified to do it, and of making them feel that it is what they ought to do. He realized that a number of representative writers might be banded together in a work of this kind; and Mr. Winsor saw that the approaching two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston might lend encouragement to the project, and serve to increase the sympathies of those best qualified to assist in the work. The Memorial History is notable for its method, which is essentially new, and for the vigorous way in which the plan, once clearly understood by a man of great historical knowledge, great industry, and special executive ability, has been pushed forward. The idea was not definitely projected till towards the end of December, 1879, and in the spring of 1881 two of the four volumes are completed and in the hands of readers, and the other two are already far advanced. Mr. Winsor has astonished his friends by the energy with which he has discharged his duties as general editor. He has not only laid out the work and secured the best men to undertake its several portions, but there is evidence on every page that nothing has escaped him. His annotations are by book, chapter, and verse, or he refers to individuals and localities, making the work an encyclopædia of everything that comes properly within its scope. His introduction to the second volume, on estates and sites, maps and plans, during the Colonial and Provincial periods in the History of Boston, is a fair specimen of the immense

and unwearied toil which he has given to the reproduction of the localities of the city, and his notes about the wharves, the public squares, the ownership of property, the identity of historic houses with their occupants, are as accurate and careful as if he were only yesterday an actor in the Colonial and Provincial life. If we may not say of Mr. Winsor what Mr. Green says of Carlyle's Cromwell, that he edited his "Life and Letters" "with the care of an antiquarian and the genius of a poet," the only exception is that "the genius of a poet" must be translated into the genius for the right use of facts. The novel plan of the history has thrown special responsibility upon the editor. While the different sections through the four historical periods into which the work is divided are given to the same person, thus preserving a certain continuity of treatment, the diversity of authors necessarily brings a certain variety of opinions as to the same facts when looked at from different points of view. It rests with the editor to keep the several and special sections of the work within the scope of one homogeneous whole, and it is here that Mr. Winsor's strength is disclosed. It looks at first as if the Memorial History were made up of so many essays thrown together, but the careful reader will soon discover that the editor's hand, like a spider's web, has gone over every part, and left everywhere the delicate traces of his skill. It is the more necessary to emphasize this supervision because the individual contributors justly come in for so large a share of the credit of the work, and because Mr. Winsor's duties compel him to multiply his brains and eyes by the hundred, and to go over every piece of writing as carefully as if he had written the whole of it himself.

The contributors are, in nearly every case, probably the persons best qualified to undertake the portions assigned to them. No living student is better qualified to write the history of the Puritan Commonwealth or the Royal Governors than the scholarly Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis; no one could write about the founding of Boston better than the lineal descendant of the founder, Robert C. Winthrop; it was very fitting that a close observer of social life like Horace E. Scudder should describe the social condition of the city, all that went to make its many-sided and growing activity during the different periods of its history; William H. Whitmore is thoroughly at home among the Boston families of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the episode of Franklin, the Boston boy, is quite the thing for George M. Towle to do; Dr. Henry M. Dexter is the person to tell the story of the Mather family and its influence; Delano A. Goddard knew precisely what to do when he was asked to write about the press and literature of the Provincial, Revolutionary, and subsequent periods; the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale is entirely at home in telling the story of a freebooter like Captain Kidd; William F. Poole enters into the scenes of the witchcraft mania in Boston as if he were an eyewitness of its manifestations; the minister of King's Chapel, Dr. Henry W. Foote, is at home in tracing the rise of dissenting faiths, and the minister of one of the historical churches in Cambridge, Dr. Alexander McKenzie, traces the religious history of the Provincial period, when Puritanism was at its best, with a certain tenderness of sympathy which none but the son of a Puritan is likely to possess. Then there are many single chapters which seem to be written by the very persons who, by education, or residence, or sympathy, could do each particular bit of work in the best way. Judge Mellen Chamberlain was, of all others, the man to trace the geographical outlines of Winnisimmet, Rumney Marsh, and Pullen Point, all places within easy distance of his home; Francis S. Drake was the best person to describe John Eliot and the settlement of Roxbury; Henry H. Edes is at home in the region of Bunker Hill; the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows has made himself familiar with the ancient jurisdiction of Dorchester; Charles Deane had an intricate story to unravel in tracing the struggle to maintain the charter of King Charles the First, and its final loss in 1684; nothing is more enjoyable to Charles C. Smith than such sketches as that of the French Protestants in Boston; J. Hammond Trumbull is the best person to discuss the Indian tongue and its literature; George Dexter tells the story of the early European voyagers in Massachusetts Bay; Edwin L. Bynner supplements Mr. Winsor's knowledge of old landmarks; Charles Francis Adams, Jr. outlines the earliest explorations and settlement of Boston Harbor; Samuel Foster Haven indicates the character of the Massachusetts Company; Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler goes back to the creation, and shows how the world was specially adapted in the beginning for the location of a city like Boston; Joel A. Allen describes the wild animals that hovered around the homes of our forefathers; Professor Asa Gray tells

what nature did to beautify the new world in 1630, when the eyes of John Winthrop and of his Lincolnshire farmers first rested upon the wild and rock-ribbed coast of Massachusetts Bay. Col. T. W. Higginson supplements Dr. Hale's sketch of the Indians at war; and Mr. Winsor adds a chapter here and there when he cannot find a man who has a fitness for that special work. The enumeration of the several authors, and the naming of their contributions, give an excellent idea of what the Memorial History contains. It is something more than a cyclopædia, something less than a wearisome history, like Bancroft's or Hildreth's United States. There is some approach in it to the sociological interpretation of history. While there is no attempt at generalization, the intelligent reader is furnished with materials by which he can reach conclusions for himself. It reminds one of Herbert Spencer's "Descriptive Sociology." It does for the chief town in American history what Mr. Green does for the English people in his unique work. It reproduces, as far as possible, the life and action of each historical period. The graphic descriptions of the various writers are admirably supplemented by the illustrations. These are of all sorts and sizes, but generally of uniform merit. Some of the historical houses are reproduced with wonderful skill. The artist work is in almost every case as good as can be done at the present time. Where no engraving is possible, the heliotype process comes to the rescue, and where there are no portraits, or maps, or letters, the crooked handwriting is made to identify a man with his time. The pictorial and typographical work is in keeping with the literary matter, and the writing, in all cases good, in some few instances reaches the highest point of excellence for its kind. In short, as far as the work has gone, it has more than met public expectation. It has not only initiated a new method of writing history, but set other American cities an example of the faithful use of antiquarian lore which will not long wait for imitation.

It is worth while, in this connection, to point out a special feature of the Memorial History, to which so far, we believe, no attention has been drawn. It is emphatically the outcome of Harvard University. To a certain extent, this was inevitable. The historical scholars of Massachusetts are chiefly graduates of Harvard, but in no other quarter of the country is there a college from which so many literary men have gone forth who are eminent for that combination of scholarship with literary skill which is the mental outfit for good literary work. Harvard furnished the editor, and the editor has found that the men to whom he had a right to look for assistance were chiefly the graduates of Harvard. Nearly all the men who have brought honor to the work are those who call Harvard their *alma mater*. Winthrop, Ellis, Hale, Higginson, Chamberlain, Foote, McKenzie, Adams, Haven, Shaler, Allen, Gray, Bynner, are Harvard men. Yale is represented by Goddard, Poole, Dexter, Trumbull, and Towle; Williams, by Mr. Scudder. And in the firm of James R. Osgood & Co., by whom the history is published, are Benjamin H. Ticknor and his brother, Thomas B. Ticknor, both graduates of Harvard. This is fitting, and as it should be. It may be said that all these Harvard men live within a ten-mile radius of Boston. Harvard itself is an outgrowth of Colonial Boston, set down in suburban Cambridge in order that "the still air of delightful studies" might not suffer by contact with commerce, and business, and the other pursuits of industry, and has chiefly drawn both its men and its money from the solid citizens who were first trained at Harvard to meet the world on the terms of the highest culture.

Julius H. Ward.

A Letter to the Editor of the New York Nation relative to Certain Slanders of the New York Evening Post. By FITZEDWARD HALL, M. A. Harvard College, Hon. D. C. L. Oxford. Printed for the Author. London. 1881.

ALTHOUGH this is merely a brochure of less than thirty pages, we notice it under our reviews of New Books, for its contents are, to say the least, peculiar. Professor Hall is one of those men who never hesitate to state publicly what they know to be facts, if any good can result therefrom. He has thought best, in his attempt to aid in the purification of the use of the English language, to call attention to errors which even our best scholars are prone to commit. Some time before William Cullen Bryant's death Professor Hall wrote for the *Nineteenth Century* a criticism of the poet's language, but with reference especially to an *Index Expurgatorius* of expressions. For ourselves we must confess that the little brochure before us contains abundant evidence of the justness of the criticism; but the New York *Evening Post* has taken a unique way of defending its late editor, and as a result

there is now an unpleasant personal controversy. Therefore, in defence of Professor Hall, we shall take the liberty of making a few extracts from a private letter sent to us by him in our mutual correspondence: —

"The little pamphlet of which I lately sent you a copy may now be had of Mr. Charles L. Woodward, 78 Nassau Street, New York; and I cannot but wish that it might fall in the way of all who have read the retort to it, in the *Evening Post* of Feb. 12, which my exposure of certain offences committed by that paper has elicited. With none but the best intentions, I recently published, in the *Nineteenth Century*, a critique on the 'Index Expurgatorius' of words and phrases compiled by Mr. W. C. Bryant, — a critique which the *Post* still describes as 'impertinent and malicious.' As I have demonstrated in my pamphlet, the *Post*, in its first comments on my labors, hopeless of making out a case against me on the basis of facts, had wholesale recourse to falsehood, slander, gross misrepresentations, and, most probably, forgery. Refutation of the charges brought against it being quite out of the question, instead of judiciously holding its peace, or injudiciously trying to defend itself, it now resorts to pure and simple abuse. And marvellous is its peculiar eloquence, the motive and style of which are precisely those of a London cabman whom you have paid only his just due. Of American newspapers I know but little. Of this, however, I am assured, that an article like the second which the *Post* has bestowed on me, if it were to appear in the very lowest newspaper in Great Britain, would be considered as exceptionally scandalous. New Yorkers have, I suppose, like most people, some sense of social solidarity; and the sight of effusions such as I refer to, now in the *Evening Post*, and not very long ago in the *Galaxy*, must, I hope, be almost enough to make them blush at the thought of their being citizens of the Empire State. Will the person who has so scurrilously bespattered me give his name to the world? Mere consciousness of shame and guilt would prevent him from doing so. As he has no regard for decency, so he has none for truth. Here is a specimen: 'Never, the writer says, has he been sat upon so, in all his mortal day,' as by the *Post*, etc., etc. And many will believe this, doubtless. Through a disguise of the thinnest, it is perfectly patent that my vituperator confesses, to his sore discomfort, his inability to discover a single weak point in my self-vindication. In these circumstances, acting after his kind, he seeks, though transparently in vain, to allay his chagrin and vexation by what is merely a substitute for profane 'swearing at large.' As to his gratuitous inference that my pamphlet letter was offered to, and rejected by, first the *Nineteenth Century*, and then the *Nation*, I have only to say that I never offered it to either. About the time this reaches America, a letter from Mr. Rae, touching the point whether he and I have been hoaxed by a forged 'Index Expurgatorius,' will probably be inserted in the *Nation*. The opinion which he there expresses, with reference to my pamphlet, that, 'in conducting this controversy, you have been able . . . . to fight for your hand with as much success as skill,' will, at least as concerns the success, be shared, I apprehend, by every impartial person who may be pleased to read what I have written."

The letter from Mr. Rae, spoken of above, is published in the *Nation* of March 17.

Early Spring in Massachusetts. From the Journal of HENRY D. THOREAU. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 1881.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON said, in 1862, that Thoreau dedicated his genius with such entire love to the fields, hills, and waters of his native town, that he made them interesting to all; and that, if he were waked up from a trance in the swamp near Concord, he could tell by the plants within two days what time of the year it was. The daily jottings of this remarkable genius and the results of this fine observation cannot fail to be of interest to even the most casual reader, whose love of nature and power of observation must be quickened thereby.

This book contains a collection of extracts from the daily entries in the journal of Thoreau, dating from the year 1838 to 1861, the year before his death. The title is drawn from the fact that the results of the observation and reflection during the saunterings about Concord, as gathered here, extend over the latter days of February, all of March, and early April. The arrangement of the selections is peculiar and interesting: the passages under the same days of the months in the different years are placed together, forming an excellent test by which to measure the growth of reflection year by year. The editor, Harrison G. O. Blake (1835), was peculiarly fitted for the task. He enjoyed for many years a close friendly intercourse with Thoreau, and after his death, in 1861, had frequent access to the journal in possession of Thoreau's sister. At her death, in 1876, she bequeathed to Mr. Blake this journal, from which the selections that make up this volume have been taken.

It is elevating as well as entertaining to notice the differences in tone that characterize the differences in time. The meditation in the earlier entries seems to show more plainly the actual contact with mankind, while those of

later years evince the closer communion with nature, for the love of which Thoreau withdrew, to so great an extent, from the society of his fellow-men. In the earlier years is seen the close observation of the facts in nature; later on, the interweaving of this close observation of facts with meditation on them; and one is thankful that the editor, while giving, in the extracts, Thoreau's picture of the progress of the seasons, also allows the personality of the man to be shown in his thoughts and philosophy.

The charming word-painting of the scenery, the records of the wonderful power of observation which "could see all the phenomena of the earth around Concord," make up a delightful book, which will be gladly read.

Isabella King.

The Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Sceptic. By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1881.

THIS book is an historical novel. Its history relates to Jesus and the time in which he lived.

Its story, autobiographic in form, relates to Thomas, one of the twelve disciples. Thomas is represented as a seeker for the truth. To the Scribes, the Pharisees, Philo of Alexandria, the Therapeutæ, and the Essenes, he turns for knowledge and peace. None of them satisfying his restless cravings, he becomes hopeless and faithless. In this condition he meets Jesus, and is so attracted to the new teacher that he joins the company of his disciples. For the period of the ministry of Christ, he stands in intimate relation with his Master, his doubts gradually fading, till, in the interview in which he is commanded to "reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands," they are entirely dissipated.

The most important consideration concerns the representation of Jesus. Dr. Clarke accepts neither the orthodox theory of his humanity and divinity united in one person, nor the radical theory which denies the possibility of the supernatural. His representation stands midway between those opposite doctrines, yet perhaps inclining toward the orthodox. As he says in his Preface: "I begin by taking the position of those around Jesus, who must have regarded him as a remarkable man, — inspired by God indeed; a great prophet, but yet, like all the preceding prophets, purely and simply human. Whatever else Jesus was, he was certainly a man. Keeping this firmly in view, I have endeavored to see how far we are carried by the legitimate influence of the narrative. Not seeking to accept, nor hastening to deny, what is unintelligible, I have left much as I have found it, veiled in the obscurity of tradition. When so many things meet us in daily life which we can neither accept nor reject, but must allow to remain unexplained, how can we think it possible to understand all that meet us in the story of a being so original and remarkable that his advent has created a new heaven and a new earth?"

As a story, the *Legend of Thomas Didymus* is told with simplicity, intensity, and is of much interest. As a history, it is a large and exact picture of one of the most important periods. As a commentary on the Gospels, it is replete with suggestions, new and old, some open to serious question, others manifestly reasonable. The volume affords additional proof of the versatility and ability of a writer who has written upon many diverse subjects, and always with success.

Charles F. Thwing.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843), the associate editor of the *American Art Review*, will edit, and furnish notes for, a new and carefully revised edition of "Hints on Household Taste, in Furniture, Upholstery, and other Details. By Charles L. Eastlake." An octavo volume, containing many plain and colored illustrations. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., publishers.

FREDERIC J. STIMSON (1876), of the Suffolk bar, has in press a novel "Law Glossary," which is to appear in May, as one of the Students' Series of Law Books, published by Little, Brown, & Co., and is intended to hold a middle place between the cumbrous dictionaries of Bouvier and Burrill, and the imperfect and unreliable glossaries now published. Its aim is to give in clear Saxon English a concise definition of the terms of the common law, French, Latin, or technical, with the writs, courts, and maxims. As a book of ready reference, both for lawyers and business men, it will be extremely useful.

WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL 1859) has in press a metrical translation of the Œdipus Tyrannus, the Greek play soon to be performed in Cambridge. Though written at very brief notice and in his intervals of leisure during the last three or four weeks, he has concluded to print it, in the belief, as we learn from a glance at the Preface, that, "so long as the proper English form of Greek poetry is undetermined, every translation may contribute something toward a final solution of the problem." Mr. Newell's version is metrical, but not in rhyme, as he regards the use of rhyme in the rendering of Greek verse as inadmissible.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER.

The subscription price is $3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON OFFICE: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

VOL. III. APRIL, 1881. NO. 4.

ABBREVIATIONS used in *The Harvard Register*: —

( ) = a graduate of a College class.
l. = " " Law School.
m. = " " Medical School.
d. = " " Dental "
t. = " " Divinity "
s. = " " Scientific "
f. = a former member of a class.

The year in which a person graduated, or would have graduated, accompanies the above abbreviations. In the case of honorary or special degrees the usual abbreviations are used together with the year in which they were conferred.

IT will be only a few years before the University will celebrate the 250th anniversary of its foundation. At that time the number of living persons holding degrees of some sort from the University will approach 10,000; the value of the property owned by the institution will perhaps exceed $10,000,000; the number of students in the College and several schools will be in the neighborhood of 2,000; and the number of "officers of instruction and government" will probably exceed 200. In 1836, at the second centennial celebration, the property of the University amounted to about $600,000, exclusive of halls and libraries, to which no value is attached in the Treasurer's books; the professors and tutors of the College, and of the three professional schools then established, numbered twenty-five; and the students somewhat exceeded four hundred. The growth of Harvard in all that constitutes a university has always been substantial, and within the last ten years it has been exceedingly rapid as well. The celebration which will occur in 1886 is indeed an anniversary which every Harvard man may anticipate with the utmost interest.

IT is with the deepest regret that we chronicle the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody, to take effect at the close of the current academic year. With the exception of three years spent in teaching, and of his pastorate of twenty-seven years at Portsmouth, N. H., he has, since his admission to the Junior Class, in 1824, been connected with the College; and even during his pastorate his interest in the College was deep. Since his appointment as the University Preacher and the Plummer Professor, in 1860, his life, officially and unofficially, has been of the greatest usefulness to the students. He has stood in a relation to them similar to that occupied by the ordinary college president. He has been their preacher, their teacher in ethics, and their personal friend. His advice on important matters has been freely sought and generously given. The kindness of his heart has been manifest not merely in ordinary courtesies, but also in substantial gifts to needy students, bestowed with rare discretion, resulting in much good. Every student of twenty classes has known that in Dr. Peabody he had a friend who would stand by him in every emergency. Granting the truth of Dr. James Jackson's remark that a man is in his prime in his sixty-sixth year, Dr. Peabody severs his present connection with the University in the full strength of his intellectual and physical powers. If his connection should not be resumed, we sincerely trust that he may use the years of his leisure in the preparation of works of philosophic and religious interest, which will put the world under even greater obligation to him than that under which it is already placed by his numerous writings.

ALTHOUGH there is much discussion on this side the Atlantic regarding the relative rank of American colleges, the term "chief school," which Carlyle in his will applies to Harvard, emphasizes the fact that the European reputation of the College is superior to that of any other. At any German or English university a degree from Harvard is of greater worth than a degree from any other American institution.

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been expressed by the number of Episcopal students which the recent so-called canvass, whose results are published elsewhere, exhibits. But this surprise would be heightened by the comparison of these results with the estimates of the classes

of ten years ago. It should be borne in mind that the canvass was unofficial and informal, and perhaps only a moderate amount of confidence can be placed in the results. From the following figures it is made clear that the number of students of Unitarian tendencies has, if the present canvass is trustworthy, slightly diminished, and that of Episcopal proclivities vastly increased : —

	Class of 1870.	Class of 1871.	Class of 1874.
Unitarian	54	55	65
Episcopalian	31	32	38
Congregationalist	16	25	19
Baptist	6	5	8
Methodist	4	2	4
Presbyterian	4	5	3
Roman Catholic	0	5	4
Swedenborgian	7	1	1
Universalist	3	1	3
Jewish	1	0	1
Mormon	0	1	0
Quaker	0	1	0
Other denominations	0	5	1
Liberal	1	1	2
Undecided	3	18	15
	130	157	164

NOTES.

THE Essex Institute of Salem, of which Henry Wheatland (1832) is President, has in its library one of the best collections of Harvardiana extant. It comprises almost the entire series of College laws, presidents' reports, treasurers' statements, class reports, annual and triennial catalogues, reports of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Bussey Institution, and other departments; many of the defunct and existing College papers; and, beside a variety of miscellaneous publications, it includes original copies of nearly all of the Commencement "theses," "parts," "orders," "programmes," etc. From a hasty glance at the collection we should say that in some respects it is more valuable than that in the College Library.

THE University proposes to print a list of the publications of the officers of instruction and government (including librarians, curators, demonstrators, and assistants, together with instructors annually appointed), for the Academic years 1870–71 to 1879–80, both inclusive; that is, from Sept. 29, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1880, and two hundred and seventy persons have been requested to send in the titles of their publications during the term of their service, so far as it falls within the period named, and the titles of such other publications as may be said to have grown out of their work in the University, though published after their connection with it ceased. The classes of works intended are these : — 1, Independent works as author or editor. 2, Joint works as author or editor. 3, Contributions, bearing the author's name, to serial, periodical, or occasional publications, including transactions of learned societies. 4, Lectures, delivered within or without the University, which have been subsequently printed.

THE RELIGIOUS CANVASS.

FROM THE HARVARD DAILY ECHO.

IN estimating the value of these figures, it must be borne in mind that they do not indicate the number of members of any given denomination, but simply the number of members increased by those, who, though members of no denomination, have a preference for that particular sect. It will be observed that the whole number ascertained is so nearly an even thousand that in estimating percentages that number is taken as the denominator.

LAW SCHOOL — 134 MEMBERS.

Agnostics	8	Non-Sectarian	22
Atheists	2	Orthodox Cong.	20
Baptists	3	Presbyterians	4
Dutch Reformer	1	Roman Catholics	11
Episcopalians	40	Unitarians	32
Hebrews	3	Universalists	5
Methodists	3		

CLASS OF 1881 — 198 MEMBERS.

Agnostics	13	Non-Sectarians	24
Atheists	2	Orthodox Cong.	32
Baptists	7	Presbyterians	4
Dutch Reformers	1	Roman Catholics	4
Episcopalians	61	Swedenborgians	4
Hebrews	2	Unitarians	37
Methodists	4	Universalists	3

(Two Methodist-Episcopalians are counted as Methodists, and one Reformed Episcopalian as an Episcopalian.)

CLASS OF 1882 — 184 MEMBERS.

Agnostics	4	Orthodox Cong.	43
Atheists	1	Presbyterians	4
Baptists	11	Quaker	1
Episcopalians	48	Roman Catholics	6
Lutheran	1	Swedenborgians	9
Methodists	4	Unitarians	40
Non-Sectarians	11	Universalists	1

CLASS OF 1883 — 204 MEMBERS.

Baptists	11	Non-Sectarians	25
Christians	2	Presbyterians	7
Episcopalians	50	Roman Catholics	5
Hebrews	2	Swedenborgians	5
Methodists	2	Unitarians	49
Orthodox Cong.	41	Universalists	5

CLASS OF 1884 — 233 MEMBERS.

Agnostics	1	Non-Sectarians	13
Atheists	5	Orthodox Cong.	35
Baptists	10	Presbyterians	8
Campbellites	1	Quakers	1
Chinese	1	Roman Catholics	7
Episcopalians	76	Spiritualist	1
Hebrews	3	Swedenborgians	2
Lutherans	1	Unitarians	61
Methodists	3	Universalists	4

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL — 36 MEMBERS.

Agnostic	1	Orthodox Cong.	5
Atheists	2	Presbyterians	3
Baptists	1	Roman Catholics	1
Episcopalians	13	Unitarians	6
Non-Sectarians	2	Unascertained	2

TOTAL NUMBER SEEN, 1,009.

Agnostics	27	Non-Sectarians	97
Atheists	12	Ortho. Cong.	176
Baptists	43	Presbyterians	30
Campbellite	1	Quakers	2
Christians	2	Roman Catholics	34
Chinese	1	Spiritualist	1
Dutch Reformers	2	Swedenborgians	20
Episcopalians	288	Unitarians	225
Hebrews	10	Universalists	18
Lutherans	2	Unascertained	2
Methodists	16		

From the figures above it will be seen that the various sects stand in the following order and in the following proportions: —

Episcopalians	28.8 per cent.
Unitarians	22.5 "
Ortho. Cong.	17.6 "
Baptists	4.3 "
Roman Catholics	3.4 "
Presbyterians	3. "
Swedenborgians	2. "
Methodists	1.6 "

Agnostics, Atheists, and Non-Sectarians together make only 13 per cent, while of Trinitarians there are over 60 per cent.

THE NEW PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

IT will be seen from the following circular that the Department of Physical Science in Harvard University has received a large gift, which is the first recognition in America of the importance of providing a university with a suitable building, and with sufficient means for physical research. It is to be hoped that important investigations in science will spring from the generous gift which has been made, and from the further gifts which will be necessary in order to secure the proposed endowment. $6,000 of the needed $75,000 has been subscribed, and contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the University, E. W. Hooper, 70 Water Street, Boston.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
11 March, 1881.

DEAR SIR: —

The need of a Laboratory of Physics has long been seriously felt in the University. The lack of a suitable building and of the necessary apparatus has been a great obstacle to thorough instruction and successful investigation in the physical sciences. Instruction in the known laws of gravitation, heat, light, sound, electricity, and magnetism must always be an important part of the functions of the University. New researches in this field not only enlarge the bounds of scientific knowledge, but conduce to economy of human effort and to comfort of living. The letter printed herewith, signed by members of the medical profession, points out the importance of a knowledge of physical science in the study and practice of medicine.

A friend of the University has promised to give $100,000 for the erection of a Laboratory of Physics, and $15,000 for the purchase of the appliances which make part of the building. These gifts are made on condition that the further sum of $75,000 be obtained from other sources, to be held as a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the purchase of apparatus and to the payment of the annual expenses of the establishment. Your aid in securing this sum, and thereby placing the department of Physics on an adequate footing, is earnestly requested.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ,	JOSEPH LOVERING,
DAVID SEARS,	WOLCOTT GIBBS,
FRANCIS BLAKE,	JOSIAH P. COOKE,
EDWARD C. PICKERING,	JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

In view of the relations of physical investigations to the progress of the science of medicine, we regard the need of an endowment for a Laboratory of Physics at Harvard University as urgent. In modern physiological investigations a knowledge of physical science and a command of physical instruments and methods have become essential, and in medical diagnosis physical instruments are a chief reliance. A Laboratory of Physics for the training of students who intend to enter the Medical School is much to be desired; and a laboratory for original investigation would afford the means of advancing the knowledge of laws which underlie the science of medicine.

CALVIN ELLIS,	REGINALD H. FITZ,
O. W. HOLMES,	WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,
HENRY J. BIGELOW,	THOMAS DWIGHT,
FRANCIS MINOT,	EDWARD S. WOOD,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,	HENRY H. A. BEACH,
DAVID W. CHEEVER,	WILLIAM F. WHITNEY,
JAMES C. WHITE,	FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH,
ROBERT T. EDES,	EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH,
HENRY P. BOWDITCH,	J. ORNE GREEN,
FREDERICK I. KNIGHT,	CLARENCE J. BLAKE,
CHARLES B. PORTER,	JOSEPH P. OLIVER,
J. COLLINS WARREN,	T. M. ROTCH.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

PROFESSOR OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has introduced into the school a decided improvement in the study of osteology. He procured the purchase for the school of ten skeletons, each of which has been divided into six parts, — Cranium, bones of trunk, right and left upper extremity, right and left lower extremity. These parts are each provided

with a wooden box with a sliding cover, and a handle to carry it with. The parts are distributed to those students who desire them on a stated day. Each box is lettered and numbered, and the student enters his name with the letter and number of his box in a book kept for the purpose. The parts are kept six days, a fine being incurred for each day beyond the prescribed time. This plan of circulating bones is of great use to the student, as it enables him while reading to locate and fix various facts by actual observation, about the only way, indeed, in which the facts can be fixed. By the study of the bone, a practical working knowledge is obtained, which it is not possible to gain from mere reading. Any one who has studied osteology "by the book," and then gone to the skeleton for confirmation of facts, must have been struck by the great dissimilarity of his ideas of the subject, and the facts as found. No matter how precise and carefully worded the description of an object may be, we fail to fully comprehend it, unless we see the object itself; and by seeing and handling the object we can clinch the facts about it into the memory, so that they will not easily drop out.

A system somewhat similar to this one is in use in the Columbus Medical College of Ohio. Here the bones under discussion are handed to the class during the lecture, and the various points are verified by the students as they are mentioned by the lecturer. The method of the Harvard School seems better, inasmuch as the bones are taken to the room of the student and there studied at leisure, and all their various points seen in their relation to each other.

ERRORS TO BE AVOIDED IN WRITING.

THE Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody has sent us the following list of words and phrases that are incorrectly used by many writers: —

1. Separating the sign *to* from the infinitive to which it belongs, as *To greatly desire.* No standard English writer commits this mistake, and, so far as I know, it occurs frequently with but one respectable American writer.

2. *As to whether*, *as to how*, *in so far*, and the like. In all these cases the preposition is superfluous and useless. *As to whether* is an Americanism and a vulgarism. *In so far* is frequently used by John Stuart Mill, and occasionally by other good writers; but it is of recent origin, and deserves to have but a brief currency.

3. *Gotten*, *proven*, etc., once legitimate, now obsolete, and indicating the affectation of quaintness in him who uses them.

4. *Is being*, *are being*, etc., as *My coat is being made.* If not ungrammatical, always clumsy and inelegant.

5. Placing *only*, *either*, *neither*, and similar limiting words, too early in a sentence. They should always immediately precede the clause to which they belong.

6. *Realize* in the sense of *imagine.* I realize my hopes, when they are fulfilled or *made real.* I do not realize what I have never seen or experienced, however vividly it may present itself to my thought.

7. *Reliable*, *reliableness*, etc. These words have but lately, and illegitimately, come into good usage. By the analogy of similarly formed words, *reliable* would denote *that which may be relied*, which is unmeaning. *Rely-upon-able* — if any — would be the proper word.

8. *Each other* for *one another*, and *vice versa.* The former is to be used with reference to two persons or things; the latter, to more than two.

9. Mixing of metaphors. As an extreme case, I might quote from a young writer, who is justly, but in defiance of all rhetorical fitness, speaking of the vantage-ground inadvertently given by an antagonist in argument: "He has contributed these *points* to the *treasury* of *weapons* on our *side.*"

10. The use of a pluperfect after an imperfect, as *He wanted to have gone*, for *He wanted to go.*

11. *Was* instead of *were*, after *if.* Thus, "If I *was* a philosopher, I would engage in this controversy." I am told that some recent school grammars authorize this usage, and it has become not uncommon among respectable second-rate writers; but I should be surprised to find it in any book where its use would give it authority.

GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

JOHN W. BRANNAN (1874) is practising medicine in Colorado Springs, Col.

REV. HENRY W. FOOTE (1858) is writing a history of King's Chapel, Boston.

JAMES THACHER BOUTELLE (1867) is practising medicine in Hampton, Va.

WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS (1878) is assistant superintendent of the public schools at Centralia, Ill.

COMMANDER JOSEPH A. SMITH (*l.* 1870) is pay inspector in the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS P. FISHER (1848) is a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' League, of Chicago, Ill.

REV DANIEL WALDO STEVENS (1846), of Vineyard Haven, has been elected President of Dukes County Educational Association.

NATHANIEL C. BARTLETT (1880) is editor and publisher of the *Derry News*, a local weekly newspaper at Derry, N. H.

REV. EDWARD G. PORTER (1858), of Lexington, at the meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Feb. 3, read a paper entitled "The Mother Town of Dorchester," it being an historical and descriptive account of Dorchester, England, for

which Dorchester, Mass., was named. Rev. Mr. Porter had visited the place, and gave some interesting reminiscences.

JOHN R. BALDWIN (1877) is chairman of the School Committee of Lynn. He was elected to the position in January, 1880, and re-elected this year.

JUDGE J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS (1840), of the U. S. Court of Claims, was offered the place of First Assistant Secretary of State, under the new administration.

CHARLES HARRINGTON, 2d (1878) was awarded the prize of $50 given by the Boylston Medical Society for the best essay on "Accidental Sources of Arsenic Poisoning."

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN (1851) the City Physician of Boston, has been chosen to deliver an address in Sanders Theatre next July, at the exercises of the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Massachusetts Medical Society. After the address the members of the Society are to partake of a luncheon in Memorial Dining-Hall as the guests of the University.

THE *Central Christian Advocate* of St. Louis, Mo., has reprinted in full from the "Benjamin Peirce Memorial," the sermon of the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody (1826) on "Immortality."

STORY B. LADD (A. Met. B. 1873), who is a son of Judge Ladd of the Cambridge Police Court, is a member of the law firm of Paine, Grafton, & Ladd, of Washington, D. C., who make a specialty of patents.

MOORFIELD STOREY (1866) has been chosen President of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association. He was formerly Charles Sumner's (1830) private secretary, and for some time editor of the *Law Review*.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY in Boston has upon its Faculty William P. Bolles (*m.* 1871) as Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, and Bennett F. Davenport (1867) as Professor of Practical and Analytical Chemistry.

JAMES F. JOY (*l.* 1836), of Detroit, Mich., has in his possession an old Greek Dictionary printed in 1632, on the fly-leaf of which is found this inscription: "Thomas Shepard me suis addidit, Dec. 2d, 1674," probably in the handwriting of the first minister of Cambridge.

REV. DR. THEODORE EDSON (1822) completed the fifty-seventh year of his rectorship of St. Ann's (Episcopal) church in Lowell, on March 6, 1881. Dr. Edson was the earliest clergyman settled in Lowell, having lived there two years before the incorporation of the town.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION held its twenty-eighth annual meeting at the Meionaon, Tremont Temple, Boston, on April 8. Among the speakers William A. Spinney (1878) on "Common Sense in Common Schools"; Edwin P. Seaver (1864) on "Cultivating the Pupil's Judgment, or Respecting his Impulses and Sense of Justice"; Grenville Stanley Hall (Ph. D. 1878) on "The Professional Character of a Teacher."

PAUL F. MUNDÉ (*m.* 1866) is Professor of Gynecology at Dartmouth College, Obstetric Surgeon to Maternity Hospital, New York City, and editor of the American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

LAWRENCE GEOFFREY POWER (*l.* 1866), who was called in 1877 to the Canadian Senate, was admitted to the Bar in December, 1866; practises law in Halifax, N. S.; was for six years an alderman of the city of Halifax; for ten years a member of the Board of School Commissioners of the same place, and for ten sessions Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Bills of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, having been three times elected by the House. He was actively engaged in the preparation of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia [Fourth Series, 1874], and Laws and Ordinances relating to the City of Halifax [1876]. He is a member of the Senate of the University of Halifax, and an Examiner in the Faculty of Law of that institution.

THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL has upon its Board of Visitors the following Harvard graduates: — Charles Allen (1847), Alphonso W. Boardman (1850), Robert M. Morse, Jr. (1857), G. Washington Warren (1830); upon its Faculty Charles Theodore Russell (1837); among its lecturers Melville M. Bigelow (Ph. D. 1879), John Lathrop (*l.* 1855), Edward L. Pierce (*l.* 1852), Charles Theodore Russell (1837); and among its instructors Francis L. Wellman (1876) and John E. Wetherbee (1876).

THE BOSTON LYING-IN HOSPITAL is pretty thoroughly a Harvard institution, for all of its officers are Harvard graduates: Uriel H. Crocker (1853), president; Charles E. Ware (1834), vice-president; Lemuel Shaw (1849), treasurer; and Henry F. Jenks (1863), secretary; and on its Board of Trustees are Horace Dupee (1832), Henry H. Sprague (1864), Charles D. Homans (1846), Augustus T. Perkins (1851). Its entire medical staff are also graduates of the University: Francis Minot (1841) and John P. Reynolds (1845), consulting physicians; William L. Richardson (1864) and Alexander D. Sinclair (*m.* 1857), visiting physicians; and William E. Boardman (1865) assistant physician.

SAMUEL E. SEWALL (1817) is one of the Vice Presidents of "The Institute of Heredity," organized Nov. 27, 1880, in order "to reconstruct and establish the foundations of social order upon natural laws of human life and relations." In its preamble the Institute declares its belief "that many of the moral and physical diseases which afflict humanity are congenital, and are transmitted from generation to generation through ignorance and disregard of the natural laws of descent: Therefore, for the pur-

pose of acquiring and promulgating a knowledge of these laws, and urging such obedience to them as will bring posterity into mental and physical health and right moral action, and so eradicate much of the disease, vice, and crime with which civilized society is burdened, the undersigned hereby form ourselves into an association, to be known as the Institute of Heredity."

THE BOSTON DENTAL COLLEGE has in its present faculty the following graduates of Harvard: — Stephen P. Sharples (*s.* 1866), Francis A. Harris (1866), Albert N. Blodgett (*m.* 1871). On its former faculties the Dental College has had Joshua B. Treadwell (*m.* 1862), Charles E. Munroe (*s.* 1871), Marshman E. Wadsworth (Ph.D. 1879), Frank W. Clarke (*s.* 1867), William M. Ogden (*m.* 1866), and John P. Ordway (*m.* 1861).

RICHARD T. GREENER (1870) during the past six years has prepared the following addresses and important papers: —

1. "Charles Sumner, the Idealist, Statesman, and Scholar," — an inaugural address delivered on Public Day, June 29, 1874, at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.

2. A monograph on "The Library of the University of South Carolina, its rare and curious books," prepared for the American Philological Association, 1877.

3. "The Academic Life," — an address to the students of the Alpha Phi Society, Howard University, Washington, D. C., May, 1879.

4. "The Life and Services of William Lloyd Garrison," a eulogy delivered before the colored citizens of Baltimore, Md., June 19, 1879.

5. "The Migration of Colored Citizens from the Southern States, — a paper in favor of the so-called "Exodus," read before the Social Science Congress, at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1879.

6. "The Intellectual Position of the Negro." — *National Quarterly Review*, July, 1880.

THE WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY of Providence, R. I., was organized in 1828, since which time it has had only four pastors, and all of them have been Harvard graduates, as will be seen from the following table.

Class.	Name.	Term of service.	Birthplace.
1818.	Frederic Aug. Farley, D. D.	1828–1841.	Boston.
1832.	Samuel Osgood, D.D. LL.D.	1841–1869.	Charlestown.
1825.	Frederic Henry Hedge, D. D.	1850–1856.	Cambridge.
1849*l.*	Augustus Woodbury.	1857–	Beverly.

All of them were present at the semi-centennial anniversary of the Society, which took place Jan. 5 and 6, 1878, upon which occasion Mr. Woodbury delivered an historical address; Professor Hedge a sermon on "The Theological Progress during the Last-Half Century"; Dr. Farley the communion address; and Dr. Osgood the sermon on "Our Life Lesson." A complete report of these exercises was printed, and makes an interesting pamphlet.

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

BY WILLIAM P. ANDREWS.[1]

A BRILLIANT writer has lately suggested that the literary atmosphere of Salem was not favorable to the development of the most delicate flower of genius which she has produced (Hawthorne), and, indeed, denies that it exists there at all. It is curious to note in this connection that Hawthorne's best work was done under the conditions of life surrounding his birthplace, — an atmosphere singularly full of a sense of repose, and of literary association. From the earliest history of the University, Salem has been associated with Harvard. Her first graduate, George Downing (1642), of Salem, was noted on both continents, and, as minister to the Hague, he seems to have been equally acceptable to his Puritan and his royal masters. A list of graduates of Harvard born in Salem has been published by J. Peele Dabney (1811), which shows that from the year 1642 to about the middle of the present century some 250 of the graduates were her sons, and the list might be indefinitely extended if the names of persons not born in Salem, but whose lives were identified with that city, were included in it. Of this latter class only a few will be mentioned. Of those named by Mr. Dabney, five — Benjamin Lynde, C. J. (1718), Stephen Sewall, C. J. (1761,) Nathaniel Ropes (1745), William Browne (1755), and William C. Endicott (1847) — appear as Justices of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth; six as of the Court of Common Pleas (now Superior Court); and sixty as members of the bar, among whom the names of Pickering, C. J., Penn. (1796), Ward, J. C. Pl. (1829), Bowditch, Salstonstall, King, Nichols, Choate, Ives, and Attorney-General Phillips, are prominent. Of merchants, about sixty, including the names of Gray, Derby, Browne, Pickman, Gardner Silsbee, Peabody, and many others who have made the name of Salem respected on all seas. Twenty-four are clergymen; twenty-five physicians, some of whom have attained wide celebrity; and twenty or more have filled various important positions in public life. Of these last the most noteworthy are Timothy Pickering (1763) and Benjamin Goodhue (1766), both of whom, in addition to other honors, were Senators of the United States. Of Colonel Pickering it is almost unnecessary to speak; his history is a part of that of his country. During the entire war of the Revolution he was one of the most important members of Washington's immediate military family, and acted as a member of the Constitutional Convention when that body met. Afterward he filled with distinction the office of Secretary of State, and served in various other Cabinet positions under the first two Presidents, and in both Houses of Congress, until 1817, when he retired to private life with the respect and esteem of all his contemporaries. Mr. Goodhue also served in both Houses to the eminent satisfaction of his fellows, and has left a name still widely respected. Among the names on Mr. Dabney's list none is more noticeable than that of the historian whose fair fame is world-wide, William H. Prescott (1814). His life has been fitly characterized in the resolutions of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was the most honored member: "By the force of genius, of courage, and of cheerful patience, he achieved for himself an honored

[1] This notice was prepared under the direction and with the assistance of Dr. Henry Wheatland (1832), President of the Essex Institute in Salem.

place in the company of the great masters of history in all countries and all ages."

There is another name borne by father and son, both of whom appear in this list, that may well be alluded to here, — Benjamin Peirce. In the loss of the son we have recently been called upon to mourn the departure of one of the brightest ornaments of the world of Science; and with the father the University lost one of her most excellent librarians, and the State an honored member. In this connection John Pickering (1796), mentioned above as Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, should be referred to for his valuable contributions to philological science, and his services as President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and as a member of various other bodies. The elder gentleman of this name (1759) was also distinguished, and a Justice of the Common Pleas. Here, too, should be mentioned Nathaniel Higginson (1670), a member of the large and noted family of that name, who returned to England, and was prominent in the East India Company. Joseph Browne (1666) may be noticed as holding one of the early fellowships of the College; and William Browne (1755), Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; the names of several members of whose family, distinguished in various walks of public life, appear on the records of the College as from Salem, and as donors to the University, between the years 1725 and 1760. At about this time many well-known names are prominent, such as Gardner, Pickman, Derby, Curwin, and others, which can only be alluded to in the brief space allotted to this paper. Of the Sewalls, in addition to the eminent Chief Justice before spoken of [Stephen Sewall (1721)], we find Mitchell Sewall (1718), many years Justice of the Common Pleas. And, in 1765, Joseph Orne, one of the earliest projectors of the American Academy, and Nathaniel Ward (1765), another librarian of the College.

But we will not further confine ourselves strictly to those graduates who were born in Salem. Of those not born there, whose lives through long residence and warm association were closely connected with her history, we will first mention Joseph Story (1798), Justice of the United States Supreme Court, of whom Lord Campbell said in the House of Lords: "He is the first of living writers on the law"; and who has been further characterized by eminent authorities as "the greatest jurist of either country, whose judgments have a value hardly equalled." Judge Story came to Salem in very early life, and remained there during the first thirty years of his professional labors. His duties as Professor of Law finally obliged him to remove to Cambridge, but his biographer tells us he always regarded Salem as his home. His life and work are too well-known to call for further comment. Equally distinguished in the departments of science was Nathaniel Bowditch. Born in Salem in 1773, and long resident there, he was not a graduate of any college, though many institutions of learning were glad to enroll his name in the lists of their honorary memberships. Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1802, and LL. D. in 1816, and in 1826 he was made a member of the Corporation. "A man whose extraordinary genius and large contributions to nautical and astronomical science have procured him a world-wide fame, and caused his name to be known and his authority to be trusted wherever a ship spreads its sails upon the ocean." In the same year, 1826, Francis Calley Gray, 3d (1809), son of William Gray, was also made a Fellow of the College. He is well-known as a benefactor of the University, and as the donor of the Gray Collection of engravings. The other Salem members of the Corporation are William Prescott, the honored father of the historian, Justice Common Pleas and twice urged to accept a seat on the Supreme Bench, — of whom it was said, by President Quincy, "In purity of life, in elevation of sentiment, in soundness of judgment, he had among his contemporaries no superior, and was surpassed by few, if any, in talents or legal knowledge"; and Mr. Webster declared that "he stood at the head of the bar." Francis Boardman Crowninshield (1829), lately deceased, was made a Fellow in 1861. Two Treasurers of the College have been Salem men, — Thomas W. Ward (A. M. 1843) 1830–42; and Nathaniel Silsbee (1824), 1862–76.

It is worthy of remark that during the years 1829–30 out of the seven members of the Government were four sons of Salem, — Joseph Story (1798), Nathaniel Bowditch (A. M. 1802), Francis Calley Gray (1809), and Thomas W. Ward (A. M. 1843), Treasurer. At this time too Charles Sanders (1802), through whose liberality the Sanders Theatre was built, was Steward of the University.

In the Board of Overseers the following Salem names appear: Benjamin Pickman (1784), one of the leading merchants of Salem, who represented her with ability in both the National and State legislatures, and in various other public capacities; he was also President of the Directors of the Theological School, and of various other literary institutions; William Prescott (1783), Nathaniel Bowditch (A.M. 1802), Joseph Story (1798), and John Pickering (1796), before mentioned; Rev. John Brazer (1813); Leverett Saltonstall (1802), her first Mayor, and Representative to Congress and to the legislative bodies of the State, presiding over the Senate, as well as many literary and other societies; Daniel A. White (1797), also Representative in Congress and in the State Senate, and many years the exceptionally able Judge of the Probate Court in Salem; he was one of the founders of the Divinity School, and of various literary societies, of which he was the chief ornament, in that city, and was a highly valued member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Stephen C. Phillips (1819), the well-known philanthropist, who served in the same State and National positions of trust as the two gentlemen last named, and who was widely appreciated as a public-spirited member of society; John C. Gray (1811), fourth son of William Gray, and well-known for his literary abilities; Samuel M. Worcester (1822), Darwin E. Ware (1852), Jonathan I. Bowditch (A. M. 1849), and Leverett Saltonstall (1844), none of whom the space allotted allows us to characterize, — happily they are persons whom the public has long known and esteemed; and William C. Endicott (1847), a direct descendant of the first Governor, and himself one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. Other members of that tribunal must not be unmentioned. Not natives of Salem, they cannot be included in the principal list. Benjamin Lynde (1686), went to London, and there studied his profession in the Middle Temple, and was admitted to the English Bar, but soon after returned to Boston, having been appointed King's advocate in the Court of Admiralty in New England. In 1699 he married Mary, daughter of William Browne (1755) of Salem, and there settled in the practice of the law. In 1712 he was made associate Justice of the Superior Court, the highest tribunal of justice in the province, and in 1728 was

raised to the station of Chief Justice, on the death of Chief Justice Sewell, and continued to act till his decease in 1745. Chief Justice Lynde enjoys the distinction of being the first professionally educated lawyer who sat on the bench in Massachusetts. He was eminent as a judge, a true friend, "and the delight of all that were honored with his friendship and acquaintance." His eldest son, Benjamin Lynde, Jr. (1718), was born and studied law in Salem, and was admitted to the bar. As early as 1734 he was made Judge. On the death of his father, Chief Justice Lynde, in 1745, he was made an associate Justice of that Court, and continued to fill that office till 1769, when he became Chief Justice; after two years' service he resigned, and died in 1781. Samuel Putnam (1787), also resident in and associated with Salem during his professional life, was made a Justice of the Court in 1814, and in 1825 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University; he, too, has repeatedly represented his section of the State in both branches of her Legislature. Yet other members of Dr. Bowditch's family born in Salem have also conferred honor, as well as pecuniary benefits, upon their Alma Mater: Nathaniel I. Bowditch (1822), the eminent member of the Suffolk Bar, and generous benefactor of the valuable scholarships modestly entitled the "President's Scholarships"; and the skilful and well-known physician, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch (1828). Among the medical graduates reference should be made to the venerable and highly respected Dr. Edward A. Holyoke (1746) who attained the great age of 101 years, and died in full possession of his faculties, universally respected and beloved. He was the first President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, President of the American Academy, and in 1815 was made LL. D. Dr. George Choate (1818) is also noteworthy, both on his own account, and as the father of the four eminent sons who have won a just celebrity in the medical and legal professions, and who also belong to our roll. Other members of the profession, Treadwell (1788 and 1825), Peirson (1812 and 1840), *et al.*, might well be included if it were possible sufficiently to extend this notice. Among the clerical graduates one of the first named is Rev. Samuel Phillips (1708), the father of the founders of the educational institutions in Exeter, N. H., and Andover, and the ancestor of the celebrated American family which bears his surname. Rev. John Prince (1776) was associated with Salem and lived there during his entire manhood; he was learned in natural philosophy, and made valuable improvements in the air-pump; he received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University, and was an associate of many learned societies. Dr. Prince's colleague, the Rev. Charles W. Upham (1821) came to Salem shortly after leaving the Theological School, and remained there until his death; he left the ministry in 1844 and entered public life, serving with distinction in both branches of the State Legislature, as President of the Senate, and as Representative to Congress; he was also Mayor of the city, and his various contributions to historical and general literature are still highly valued. Rev. William Bentley (1777, D. D. 1819), a member of various learned societies, and celebrated for his varied scholarly attainments and excellence as a philologist and antiquarian. Rev. Thomas Barnard (1766), widely known as a preacher, and first minister of the North Church in Salem. The Rev. John Brazer, Professor of Latin 1817–20, was from that time till his death, in 1846, settled in Salem; and the noted preacher, Rev. Ichabod Nichols (1802), belongs to the list of the Salem graduates, as does the Rev. Nehemiah Adams (1826), whose writings are widely read. Among the adopted citizens of Salem whose long lives, extended beyond the usual limit, have been devoted to her service, are: Thomas Cole (1798), teacher and naturalist; Dr. Samuel Johnson (1814), warmly esteemed and remembered, and Henry Kemble Oliver (1818), a valued instructor and State official, and for the last four terms Mayor of Salem.

Salem has long borne a reputation for her interest in the sciences, but we have only space to allude to Charles Pickering (1823) and John Lewis Russell (1828), the excellent botanists, and to Charles G. Page (1832) of the United States Patent Office, whose researches first suggested that wonderful invention, the telephone; Professor Bell has borne public testimony, at a meeting of the Essex Institute in Salem, to the indebtedness of the different telephone inventors to the labors of Professor Page. Of strictly literary or legal graduates, of the latter especially, a number who are unnamed should be included, but cannot be spoken of here for a like reason; but it is pleasant to notice that the valuable labors of Rev. Samuel Johnson (1842) in the field of comparative religion are coming into deserved repute abroad among persons versed in the subject of Oriental religions. There is one other son of Salem of world-wide reputation who must not go unnamed, William W. Story (1838). Born in Salem, a son of the celebrated jurist, his excellence as a sculptor and a poet is appreciated on both continents. Another Salem poet, Jones Very,[1] (1836), "whose voice," as his friend Hawthorne remarked, "is scarcely heard among us as yet, by reason of its depth," cannot be omitted. His brother poets, and many other literary persons best fitted to judge, have predicted that his sonnets will live with the verse of Vaughan and Herbert, as long as the language shall last. Pure, fresh pools of thought, their still, clear depths mirror alike the tremulous wind-flower and the lofty heights o'er which the infinite blue bends and broods in love. The Rev. Charles T. Brooks (1832) has added many graceful verses and spirited hymns to our literature, and his German translations are among the best, especially the excellent translation of "Faust," the first in the metres of the original; lacking the swing and rush of Taylor's version, it yet preserves somewhat more of the feeling of Goethe's verse, and follows rather more closely the literal meaning of his lines. Already exceeding our limit, we must pause with the end of the first half of the present century; and with a few singularly appropriate verses from Mr. Story's pen, this brief, and necessarily inadequate account of the achievements of our Salem graduates, and of their relation to the University, may well close. He is speaking of his native city, and says she

> "Worthily may claim her biblical old name,—
> 'City of Peace,'—and, tranquil in her age,
> By no wild passions and ambitions torn,
> May calmly sit, like to some honored dame,
> And read her youth's bright page,—
> Happy to be at rest, unsoiled by shame,
> Proud of the noble children she hath borne,
> And looking forward still, with quiet heart
> And ever upward aim,
> To do her duty, and to act her part
> Beyond the reach of blame."

[1] See *The Harvard Register* for March, 1881.

BIRTHS.

1855. Charles Ammi Cutter, a son, Gerald Clifford, born in Winchester, July 7, 1880.

1869. Frederick William Russell, a daughter, Rowena Mary, born in Winchendon, Feb. 6, 1881.

1875. George Burnap Hobart, a daughter, Ethel, born at Kingston, Feb. 24, 1881.

1876. William Davis, a daughter, Margaret Turner, born in Vienna, Austria, Feb. 5, 1881.

1876 *l.* Charles Hibbert Tupper, a son, Charles, born in Halifax, N. S., Dec. 10, 1880.

1877. Frank Waldron Rollins, a daughter, Helen, born in Abington, Dec. 22, 1880.

1878. William Amos Bancroft, a son, Guy, born in Cambridge, Nov. 29, 1880.

1879 *d.* Edward Samuel Niles, a son, Eliot Wright, born in Newton, March 19, 1881.

MARRIAGES.

1863. Henry Fitch Jenks, of Boston, to Lavinia H. Angier, of Belfast, Me., by the Rev. Dr. Cazneau Palfrey (1826) and the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop (1825), at Boston, March 1, 1881.

1868 *l.* Wilmon Whilldin Blackmar to Helen R., daughter of John R. Brewer, by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, all of Boston, in Boston, Nov. 17, 1880.

1870 *l.* Joseph Adams Smith, of Washington, D. C., to Mary Hamlin Bartlett, in Warren, Penn., Jan. 26, 1881.

1878. William Magruder Phillips to Callie A. Hamilton, of St. Louis, Mo., at St. Louis, Jan. 27, 1880.

1880. Frank Faden Dodge, of Woburn, to Nellie L., eldest daughter of Capt. John P. Crane, by the Rev. George H. Young, assisted by the Rev. Dr. March, in Woburn, Feb. 9, 1881.

DEATHS.

1810. Nathaniel Deering, in Portland, Me., March 25.

1820. Daniel Kimball Whitaker, in Houston, Texas, March 24.

1831 *t.* Henry Francis Edes, at the Continental Hotel in New York City, March 13.

1832 *m.* William Mason, in Charlestown, March 18.

1838. Darius Richmond Brewer, in Westerly, R. I., March 18.

1849. Herman Louis Henry Hoffendahl, in Boston, March 16.

1874. Archibald Dick Thomas, in Downington, Penn., March 25.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING (1829). — "Cambridge University — Higher Education for Women." A letter in the *Woman's Journal*, March 12.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1829). — "What God gives, He gives Forever." *Saturday Evening Gazette*, Boston, March 12.

"The Ideas of Paul." "The Inspiration of Paul." *Ibid*, March 19.

"The Ideas of Paul." "Was Paul a Calvinist?" *Ibid*, March 26.

THOMAS G. APPLETON (1831). — "Review of Sensier's "La Vie et l'Œuvre de J. F. Millet." *American Art Review*, April.

WILLIAM G. ELIOT (*t.* 1834). — "Letter from St. Louis." The *Christian Register*, March 26.

CYRUS A. BARTOL (*t.* 1835). — "Marian Evans and Thomas Carlyle." A sermon. The *Christian Register*, March 19.

JOHN H. HEYWOOD (1836). — "Our Cause in the South." The *Christian Register*, March 12, 19, 26.

RUFUS P. STEBBINS (*t.* 1837). — "Children's Aid Societies." The *Christian Register*, March 5 and 26.

RUFUS ELLIS (1838). — "John F. W. Ware." The *Christian Register*, March 5.

PLINY EARLE CHASE (1839). — "The Moons of Jupiter and Earth." *The Student*, March.

"The Moons of Mars and the Nebular Hypothesis." *The Analyst*, March.

"Confirmation of the Nebular Hypothesis." *L., E., and D. Philo. Magazine*, March.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE (1839). — "The Leicester Trust Deed." *Free Religious Index*, March 5.

"Another Tribute to John F. W. Ware." The *Christian Register*, March 12.

"The Return Message." A story. *Harper's Magazine*, May.

JOHN CAPEN (1840). — "Mr. Ware and the Ministry-at-Large." The *Christian Register*, March 12.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON (1841) contributes to the *Woman's Journal* the following: "Allures to Brighter Worlds, and leads the Way," March 5. "Woman Suffrage Bills," March 12. "Italian Women," March 19. "An Appeal of Two Hundred Years Ago," March 26.

FRANCIS MINOT (1841). — "Cases of Lead Poisoning treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital." Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, February 28, 1881. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 10.

SAMUEL JOHNSON (1842). — "The Old Societies and the New Again." *Free Religious Index*, March 10.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1843). — "The Pergamon Marbles. II. The Gigantomachia and other Sculptures found at Pergamon." *American Art Review*, March.

HORATIO R. STORER (1850). "A Plea for a Board of Health." Newport, R. I., *Daily News*, March 2.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN (1851). — "Mr. Ruskin's Letters." The *Dial*, March.

"The Pronunciation of Latin." Wisconsin *Journal of Education*, March.

MONCURE D. CONWAY (*t.* 1854). — "Thomas Carlyle." *Harper's Magazine*, May.

HALL CURTIS (1854). — "A Case of Diphtheria Fatal on the Third Day from Cardio-Pulmonary Thrombosis and (perhaps) Embolism." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 24.

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY (1854). — "The Historical Association of the Book of Common Prayer." The *Iowa Churchman*, Davenport, Ia., March.

WILLIAM J. POTTER (1854). — "F. R. A. Lecture Work." *Free Religious Index*, March 3.

FRANCIS H. BROWN (1857). — "An Improved Pocket-Case." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Mar. 17.

"General Principles of Hospital Construction." *Buck's Hygiene and Public Health*. William Wood & Sons, Publishers, New York.

"Medical Register for New England for 1880." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.

"Impacted Foreign Bodies in the External Auditory Meatus." *American Journal of Otology*, January.

GEORGE L. CHANEY (1859). — "John F. W. Ware." The *Christian Register*, March 12.

CHARLES C. EVERETT (*t.* 1859). — "The Leicester Decision." *Free Religious Index*, March 24. Reprinted from the *Christian Register*, March 19.

WILLIAM E. COPELAND (1860). — "Co-Workers with God." A sermon. Omaha *Republican*, Jan. —.

"Creation, Emanation, Evolution." A sermon. *Ibid*, Jan. —

"The Assassination of the Czar." A sermon. Omaha *Bee*, March 22.

WILLIAM C. GANNETT (1860). — "The Treasures of the Snow." The *Christian Register*, March 12.

CHARLES W. SWAN (1860). — "Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society of Boston." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 31.

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH (1861). — "A Urethral Syringe at Last." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 3.

JOHN H. GILMAN (*m.* 1863). — "Some Surgical Cases at St. John's Hospital." Read before the Middlesex North District Medical Society, Jan. 26, 1881. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 24.

JOHN W. CHADWICK (*t.* 1864). — "Are we still Christians?" *Free Religious Index*, March 17.

"A Pictorial Letter." The *Christian Register*, March 5.

NORTON FOLSOM (*m.* 1864). — "Value of Scars in Vaccination." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 17.

EDWARD C. PICKERING (*s.* 1865). — "Variable Stars of Short Period." Reprinted from the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XVI. Cambridge, University Press: John Wilson & Son, 1881. Pamphlet, 27 pp.

THOMAS DWIGHT (1866). — "Recent Progress in Anatomy." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 17.

FREDERICK I. KNIGHT (*m.* 1866). — "Recent Progress in the Treatment of Thoracic Diseases." Concluded from page 150. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 3.

PAUL F. MUNDÉ (*m.* 1866). — "Minor Surgical Gynecology." A manual of uterine diagnosis, and the lesser technicalities of gynecological practice, for the use of the advanced student and general practitioner, with 300 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co. 1880. 12mo. 389 pp.

"The Diagnosis and Treatment of Obscure Pelvic Abscess." *Archives of Medicine*, December.

JAMES J. PUTNAM (1866). — "The Diagnosis of Locomotor Ataxia in the Early Stages." Concluded from page 171. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 3.

OLIVER C. WIGGIN (*m.* 1866). — "Thrombosis of the Middle Cerebral Artery." Read before the Rhode Island Medical Society, Sept. 18, 1880. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, March 10.

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OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1811. JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY. [In reply to a request to prepare a sketch of Mr. Gray, Robert C. Winthrop (1828) writes, "I could add little or nothing to what I said at the Historical Society, nor take away anything from that brief tribute." As no one is better qualified than Mr. Winthrop to estimate the character of Mr. Gray, we make this extract from the address delivered before the Massachusetts Historical Society. — *Editor.*]

"Born at Salem, in 1793, Mr. Gray had completed his eighty-seventh year on the 26th of December last, and had entirely withdrawn of late from public meetings of any sort. Yet his mind was clear and vigorous to the end, and he was spared from any serious physical infirmity until within a few weeks of his death. One of the youngest sons of William Gray, once lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth, and whose name was so long associated with the highest integrity and the widest and most successful commercial enterprise, he enjoyed the best education which New England then afforded. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1811, while still in his seventeenth year, in the class with Edward Everett, of whom, as he told us on the occasion of Mr. Everett's death, in 1865, he was the chum for two years and an intimate friend for sixty years. As a young man, he travelled extensively in Europe, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but he never entered seriously on the practice of his profession. His circumstances did not require him to do so; and clients rarely seek those who can do without fees. But he was soon drawn into public service, was a member of the Common Council for several years as early as 1824, and afterwards served the State as a Representative of Boston, as a Senator of Suffolk, and as a member of the Executive Council, successively, during a long term of years. He devoted himself with zeal and energy to whatever service he undertook, and held it a matter of conscientious obligation to study and to master the questions on which he was required to give a vote. As one of his associates for a few years in the Legislature of Massachusetts, I can bear personal testimony to the peculiar confidence which was reposed in the soundness of his judgment, in the extent and exactness of his information, and in his scrupulous impartiality and integrity, by all, of all parties, who were around him. He was a man of singularly quick perceptions, seeing at a glance the drift of a measure or a motion, and ready to pronounce upon it while others were deliberating or doubting. The absence of mind which he sometimes exhibited, or seemed to exhibit, was anything but an indication of his intellectual qualities. He was both quick-sighted and far-sighted; and few men went deeper into any subject which he studied. He was proverbial, at one time, for getting all that was worth knowing out of a new book while he was cutting the leaves, or sometimes by looking between the leaves without cutting them at all.

"Mr. Gray had no fancy for display, and less faculty for it, perhaps, than many of his contemporaries. But he was a man of generous culture, a great reader, a close thinker, a good debater, and a clear and able writer. A little volume which he published in 1856 contains his principal productions. It includes an essay on Dante, giving evidence of his Italian studies, in 1819; an essay on Demosthenes, proving that he had not forgotten or abandoned his Greek, in 1826, and an essay on College Education in 1851. These were all contributed to the *North American Review*. But the larger part of his volume is made up of addresses or essays on agriculture or horticulture, on forest-trees and fruit-trees, and on the climate of New England. These were the subjects which continued to interest and occupy him long after his love of ancient or modern literature may have grown colder with advancing age. Agriculture and horticulture were his favorite pursuits, and he pursued them practically as well as theoretically. His relations to the old Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, both as one of the trustees and as its president, were as valuable as they were long-continued; and his greenhouses were lovingly cared for, almost to the last day of his life.

"He was eminently a just man, — true to his neighbor and to his God, — doing much, while he lived, for those in circumstances less favored than his own, and not forgetting, in the final disposition of his fortune, some of those great institutions of education and charity which he had helped to encourage and maintain in previous years.

"Mr. Gray was early married to a daughter of the late Samuel P. Gardner, Esq., a former member of this Society. They had no children, and, happily for him, her death preceded his own by less than two years."

1830. CHARLES STUART. The first to mount the "stars" of the Class of 1830 since the fiftieth anniversary of its graduation was Charles Stuart, who died at Washington, D. C., in January last. Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale, who was there at the time, officiated at the funeral services.

Stuart, as I remember him at the beginning of our Sophomore year in 1827, was a person of slight frame, a ruddy, fresh countenance, a delicate constitution, and of a gentle and rather retiring disposition. It was hard to get acquainted with him; but, when that point was attained and he was drawn into familiar conversation, one was charmed with his flow and accuracy of language and with the great fund of information he possessed.

He was a Boston boy and a graduate of the Public Latin School. He was considered the best classic scholar in his class in that school, which contained Charles Sumner and John O. Sargent; and these three were competitors for the prizes. Sargent sometimes obtained the first prize in Latin translations, and sometimes Stuart. Sumner generally took the second. Stuart obtained the only prize for an original Greek Ode. He also excelled in capping Latin verses, a competitive exercise which was then resorted to more than now, though still continued in English universities. This was a severe test of the memory, and Stuart's seemed inexhaustible. He obtained high rank in college. After graduation he embraced the profession of the law, and settled first in the city of New York. He was for many years clerk in Judge Roosevelt's court. He afterwards removed to Newark, New Jersey,

where he renewed his acquaintance with his classmate, Rev. Jonathan Stearns, D. D., next to whom he sat on the recitation bench during his whole college quadrennium. But as his health and strength gave way he repaired to Washington, D. C., where his last days were spent in seclusion.

I do not think he ever attended the meetings of the Class since he left college. Hence there was a general desire to have him come to our semi-centennial anniversary. Dr. Stearns, Judge Potter, and I wrote him urgent letters. The following replies were received, written in a neat, clerkly, but unlawyerlike hand: —

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1880.
No. 1341 L Street.

DEAR STEARNS, — Yours of the 7th came duly to hand. I delayed answering, hoping, like Micawber, that something might turn up. But it has not, and I am forced to renounce the pleasure of meeting the survivors of my classmates at their semi-centennial dinner. I have been sadly hampered for some years past, and it has been decided, by one whose opinion I am bound to respect, that I am not in a proper condition of health to undertake a journey at this time. Please represent to the rest that my absence is not caused by any lack of inclination to be present, but that circumstances beyond my control leave me no choice.

Please keep the Greek Dialogue. I thought of you during a great conflagration of papers, and saved it.

Your Bedford address is able, interesting, and appropriate. I had previously read accounts of the celebration in the Boston papers, and was prepared to enjoy it.

And now, dear Stearns, assure my classmates that I would be present if I could; and ask of them a kind remembrance. Your friend and classmate,

CHAS. STUART.

REV. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, Newark, N. J.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1880.
No. 1341 L Street.

DEAR WARREN, — Your kind letter and invitation came duly to hand. There are several lions in the path; but I trust you will accept it as a sufficient excuse that I am not in a proper condition to undertake a journey in this exceptionally hot weather.

I hope to be kindly remembered by those of my classmates whom I often think of, but whom I have not seen during such a long lapse of years. "Annorum lapsus, fugaque temporis." I can write no more, for my heart is in my mouth. Yours, sincerely,

CHAS. STUART.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Stuart was never married. He was always in delicate health; yet he reached the three-score years and ten, while others more robust were cut down in the bloom and vigor of manhood. That he made no mark in professional or public life may be ascribed partly to his want of physique, and partly to his natural shyness, almost reaching the verge of timidity. Yet he was decided in his opinions, and could well maintain them by argument and copious illustration. He was a Democrat in politics, but he was not known to mingle in the political arena. His delight was in his books. He was so full of learning that many who applied to him for information must have profited by his suggestions. Measured by great attainment, his was a completed life. Though his name may not stand high on the official roll or on the list of authors, it will be cherished by not a few who were aided in their brighter progress by his enlivening but unobtrusive genius. — *G. Washington Warren.*

1854. SAMUEL EMERSON SMITH died at his home in Wiscasset, Me., on the 21st day of January last, at the age of forty-seven. He was the oldest son of the late Samuel Emerson Smith (1808), for many years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Maine, and for three years Governor of that State. His family has for generations been represented in Harvard. His grandfather, Manasseh Smith (1773), served as chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and was once clerk of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The four sons of Manasseh were all graduates of Harvard, viz.: Manasseh (1800), a prominent lawyer of Maine; Joseph Emerson (1804), long a respected lawyer and citizen of Boston; Governor Smith (1808), above mentioned; and Edwin (1811), recently deceased at Warren, Maine, in the fulness of years and honors.

The subject of this sketch was a gentleman of cultivated intellect, but retiring habits. He possessed an unfailing good humor joined to a frank and generous nature. At College he was fond of mathematics and physics; a daring yachtsman and a sturdy athlete, with, as a classmate writes, "a splendid head, to which Forbush (who also died recently) was wont to call the attention of his friends, though he always declared that if he told Smith a joke at University steps, Smith, being absorbed in his conic sections, would fail to laugh before reaching the Post-Office." He became a lawyer of ability and high standing at the Lincoln Bar. He was a close analytical student of the law, possessed an excellent memory and judgment, and was distinguished as a counsellor, but always avoided the contentions of the forum. Not seeking or caring for public honors, he was in 1870 the unanimous choice of the Democratic party for State Senator from the Lincoln District, and was elected over Hon. Edwin Flye, since representative in Congress, in place of James G. Blaine. In the Senate Mr. Smith served on two important committees, — of education and the judiciary. He was an ardent lover of Nature, and the rod, the gun, and the yacht afforded him pastime. With sufficient means to pursue his favorite recreations, it was his wont annually to visit Moosehead or the islands and harbors of summer resort in his native State. In the hope of regaining failing health he went to the lake in September, but returned in a few weeks unimproved; and after a long and painful illness of many months, borne with characteristic calmness, and without complaint, in the full possession of his faculties he passed away. His loss is deeply felt in the community where he always resided and was highly esteemed.

1871. CHARLES BURNHAM SANDERS was born at Dover, N. H., September 23, 1849, the son of Abraham Burnham and Susan Amanda (Nason) Sanders. At the age of six he was left an orphan. He was fitted for college at the Lawrence High School, and entered Harvard in 1867. While in college he received a second Boylston prize for declamation. He entered the Columbia College Law School in 1872. Soon after leaving the school he travelled in Europe. In October, 1874, returning from a trip to Europe, he began the practice of law in New York City. In May, 1880, consumption, it was found, had laid a firm hold on him. The disease developed so rapidly that in November he went to California, and died near Los Angeles on February 11, 1881.

COLLEGE RECOLLECTIONS AND STORIES.

It may not be without interest to the friends of Harvard University to learn in what estimation this institution was held by so eminent a scholar and writer as William Martin Leake, whose studies received the generous patronage of the British Government, and whose works comprise several volumes of "Travels in Greece," "The Topography and Antiquities of Athens," "Numismata Hellenica," etc. The memoir of Colonel Leake, printed for private circulation only, 1864, was dedicated by its author, John Howard Marsden, to the University of Cambridge, Eng., "to which University," he says in his dedication, "Colonel Leake gave a special preference over certain other institutions of a like character in a very important clause in his will." By turning to page 40 of the Memoir we learn what was the tenor of that clause of the will referred to in the dedication. "The gems, vases, and bronzes, together with the collection of coins, and a library of books formed during the long prosecution of those studies to which he had so successfully devoted himself, are now deposited by the authority of his will in the hands of trustees, who are instructed to offer the whole for purchase, at a price very much below what they would fetch in the public auction-room, first to the University of Cambridge, and in case of refusal by the University of Cambridge, to the University of Oxford, and in the event of a refusal being given in that quarter also, to the Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts." Colonel Leake states in his will that he was moved to order this disposal to be made of his property by a conviction of "the great importance of a systematic collection of Greek coins to the study of every branch of literature connected with the Greek language," and also by a desire to obviate the main difficulties that impede the progress of the student by making a collection of Greek coins more easy of access than they are when locked up, as is usually the case, in private cabinets, and by depositing them in a place "habitually frequented by persons likely to consult them."

A few months since, at an examination in Latin of a class of girls in a high school, wherein the new pronunciation had been adopted, General Henry K. Oliver (1818) declared against it, and gave his reasons, adding, however, that there was a strong argument in its favor in a single word, which, if practically applied, might win friends to the new method. That word was *vicissim*, meaning *by turns*, — which, under the new style, becomes *we kiss im, by turns*, to which no reasonable person could object.

General Henry K. Oliver's use of *vicissim* to illustrate the beauties of the Roman pronunciation of the Latin language, leads me to send you the following incident, taken from actual school life. The lowest class in one of our leading preparatory schools is wrestling with the vocabularies in Harkness's Introductory Book. The teacher is endeavoring to keep up a connection with the vernacular by stimulating the youthful mind to find English equivalents for the Latin words. Finally *vigilo* — to watch — is reached. "What English words are derived from this?" A long pause, filled up with severe thinking and much knitting of the forehead. At last, after several absurd guesses, "vigilant" and "vigil" are unearthed. The search is about ended, when an irrepressible urchin, set on springs, — a perfect magazine of nerves, — commences sawing the air frantically, and giving vent both by gesture and facial expression to the pent-up joy of discovery. "Well, what is it?" With an enthusiasm not to be restrained, and an honesty not in the least to be doubted, he bursts out, "Does 'wiggle' come from that word, sir?" — *William Gallagher, Jr.*

Newcomb, of the Class of 1860, though one of the quietest, most unassuming men in the Class, had a quaint vein of humor in his character, and was quick at a repartee. Something said one day in the recitation-room led to the hastily pencilled query, "What is the centre of gravity of a hole?" His immediate reply was, "No matter." Frequently, during a dull recitation, he and the next man on the bench would write out the moves of a game of chess upon a slip of paper. On one occasion he wrote out in the recitation-room the following impromptu bit of macaronic poetry: —

EUROPA.

Jupiter tonans est ille von tief,
Is bibit the nectar et eats all the beef;
Se fecit simillimum quadruped ox,
Et portavit Europa to Creta's hard rocks.
Est asinus ille; id, certe, is sure,
So hic ends my story, I bid you bon jour.

— *C. A. Nelson.*

"It was from schools of public instruction instituted by our forefathers, that the light burst forth. It was in the primary schools, it was by midnight lamps of Harvard Hall, that were conceived and matured, as it was within these hallowed walls [Faneuil Hall], that were first resounded, the accents of that independence which is now canonized in the memory of those by whom it was proclaimed." — *John Quincy Adams, in "Chips from the White House."*

The College Toga. — The reader who has remembrances of Cambridge running back to 1836 — the year that Harvard celebrated her two hundredth anniversary — will recall with a smile the fanciful summer garment of the students then in vogue, called the College Toga. For at least two seasons it was in high fashion with the undergraduates. It was made of gingham, of a color and pattern to suit the taste of the wearer. It was a loose-fitting garment reaching to the knees, was gathered at the neck and also at the waist, behind. It had a turned-over collar, a small cape rounded in front, and a belt of the material of the dress. The sleeves were either hooked or buttoned at the wrist. It was trimmed with a long-tasselled white fringe. The accompaniments of this dress were a low-crowned and broad-brimmed straw hat, secured by a broad ribbon under the chin; trowsers, and silk or thread gloves, of a color in harmony with that of the toga, and, usually, a heavy cane. It is not known to whom the distinction belongs of having first conceived the College

Toga. Though it came into being complete in its matchless grace and adornments, it can hardly be ascribed to Jupiter. It was probably due to the creative genius and skilful fingers of "Ma'am" Dana, the college tailoress of that day, who was the principal, if not the sole, manufacturer of the garment. This lady will be remembered as presiding over a bevy of sewing girls, always carefully curtained from public gaze, in the lower story of a small wooden building opposite the Wadsworth House, at that time the residence of President Quincy. It may be of interest to remark that the writer was an undergraduate at the time referred to, and that the identical Toga, not yet shorn of its pristine attractions, in which he used to disport himself lies at this moment before him.

— *David Greene Haskins.*

THE PIERIAN SODALITY, as is generally known, is the only instrumental music society composed of students of the College. It is a social as well as a musical society, and its occasional public concerts have left a favorable impression on the many hundreds who have been in attendance. Its list of past members shows the names of many distinguished persons, and its present members include many of the most popular students. It is, therefore, amusing to read the following transcripts from early records of the society: —

Aug. 19, 1811. — "The piece publicly performed was 'Handel's Water Piece,' in which the Sodality did honor to themselves and their scientific President. It was, however, remarked by some of the members that we hardly did so well as usual. Allowing this to be the fact, the ladies, whom the club principally wish to serve, the *primum mobile* of our music, were few in number, which must have damped the ardor of their humble servants. Indeed, the audience was unusually small, the day hot, thermometer about 93°."

April 5, 1816. — "On account of the annual fast which took place yesterday, the Sodality met this evening, very wisely considering that after fasting the whole day upon plum-pudding, we should not be in a condition to display our usual excellence at the regular meeting. Having in a good degree recovered from the surfeit of the fast, we convened at McCulloch's. Our *divertimento* was performed with so much spirit that the secretary has no doubt the ghost of Pleyel was somewhere in the east entry of Massachusetts, rejoicing at the resuscitation of the taste which erst was wont to exist in the academic groves of Harvard."

April 24, 1816. — "Our President surprised us by the introduction of an elegant repast of fruits and wine. It was one of the '*Divum Cœna*, when the eye looks round the board, and there is none to fear.'"

Dec. 18, 1817. — "The sum total remaining in the treasury was found to be $0.00. Adjourned to Read's for supper.

'Ah! little think they as they fill themselves
And crown with rosy wreaths the festive board,
How many beings for their pleasure died
Trussed up in all the sad variety of shapes.'"

Feb. 19, 1819. — "After the long winter vacation the Pierian Sodality again assembled to pay their hebdomadal adorations jointly to Apollo and Bacchus at brother Rogers' room, No. 8 Stoughton. Our music was excellent, and the effect it had upon those who were so blessed as to be within the extent of its vibrations must have been great indeed. We may say of our music: —

'Whoe'er has heard, and never felt it steal
Along his heart, that heart will never feel.
'T is ours to chain the passions, soothe the soul,
To snatch the dagger and to dash the bowl
From Murder's hand, to smoothe the couch of Care,
Extract the thorns and scatter roses there:
Of Pain's hot brow to still the bounding throb,
Despair's long sigh and Grief's convulsive sob.
How vast *our* empire! . . .
Crowned with classic wreaths we tread the stage
Amidst the admiration of our age,
Our pæans swelling to the lofty skies
Before the gods in grateful strains arise.
This is the force of music, these its powers.'"

April 16, 1819. — "We met later than usual this evening in consequence of a parade of the Engine Club, to which most of our members belong — afterward songs — amongst which may be mentioned the 'Banking System.'

'What Cato advises, most certainly wise is,
Not always to labor but sometimes to play;
To mingle sweet pleasure with search after treasure,
Indulging at night for the toils of the day.
And while the dull miser esteems himself wiser,
His bags will decrease while his health does decay,
Our souls we enlighten, our fancies we brighten,
And pass the long evenings in pleasure away.

'All cheerful and hearty we set aside party:
With some tender face each bright bumper is crowned;
Thus Bacchus invites us, and Venus delights us,
While care in an ocean of claret is drowned.
See, here's our physician; we know no ambition,
But where there's good wine and good company found,
Thus happy together, in spite of all weather,
'T is sunshine and summer with us the year round.'"

TO A. B. WEYMOUTH (1860) we are indebted for the three following paragraphs.

The introduction of animals within classic precincts has long been a favorite pastime of the undergraduate. A remarkable instance of this tendency was the cause of no little confusion in 1858. A mathematical lecture was in progress at University Hall. To the dismay of the youthful tutor, his explanations and diagrams utterly failed to interest the Class of 1860. Some mysterious object upon the floor proved vastly more attractive than the demonstrations upon the blackboard. Smiles alternated with shrinking and pallor on the part of sensitive students. A little green snake was on the floor.

About the same time several members of this Class received an admonition for gratifying a forbidden curiosity. An apparition, clothed in white, was supposed to appear in the lower apartment of Holden Chapel. A crowd of students around the window did not escape the vigilance of a worthy proctor. The object of attraction this time was a subject for dissection, belonging to the anatomical class under the tuition of Professor Wyman.

A good marksman of the Class of 1860 thoughtlessly desecrated Holden Chapel by firing projectiles from an air-gun. As no report was audible, the offender considered himself safe. But by certain mathematical processes the room from which the bullets were fired was soon ascertained, and our sportive friend was convinced of the practical value of geometrical science.